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CALCUTTA

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH APRIL.

WE THANK His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for a copy of the official report of his inaugural address delivered at the opening of the Tulsi water works. Sir Richard Temple was enthusiastic about the elective Municipality of Bombay, but unfortunately he did injustice to himself in referring to the Calcutta Corporation. The official report, we observe, does not differ from the newspaper report, which we have already noticed. We give the following extract from it:

Now, gentlemen, as you carry forward your municipal banner which now floats above us, let me remind you that many people say that at this time municipal institutions are on their trial throughout British India. Of that trial I am confident, for one, that the Bombay Municipality, at least, will issue triumphantly. When I was in England I was at great pains, through evil report and through good report, to obtain a free municipal constitution for the city of Calcutta. By a free municipal constitution I mean one in which the Municipal Commissioners are elected by their fellow-citizens who possess a property qualification, under which the Municipal Commissioners themselves elect the Chairman of the Corporation, and most of their Town Council, the principal Executive Officers only being appointed by the Government. In obtaining this constitution, I made a copy, as I thought, of the model of the Bombay municipal constitution. At that time I never expected to see Bombay in any official capacity, but I knew something of this great city, and something of the public spirit and the self-sacrificing disposition of the native community here, and I thought that what had proved so successful in Bombay ought to prove successful in Calcutta. From the public official reports we learn that the working of that constitution as managed by the native community there is not giving satisfaction. We may hope that our fellow citizens of Calcutta will regain the ground they seem to have lost, but whether the Calcutta copy fail or succeed, I am sure that the model in Bombay will never fail.

Sir Richard did not make a copy of the Bombay constitution. It was pressed upon him, but he rejected it. His elective system, we are constrained to say, is a carricature of the Bombay system.

AN OFFICIAL ENQUIRY into last year's extraordinary mortality in some districts in the North Western Provinces has elicited some noteworthy facts. It is held that at a time of scarcity men die of starvation in large excess of the women. It is on the males that the brunt of the struggle, the chief anxiety and labor, falls. Mr. Benett, one of the Commissioners, says: "The husbands themselves will very generally rather starve than see their wives starve before them. No one who has seen an Indian famine can fail to have been struck by the extraordinary habits of self-restraint and patience under suffering which are the fruits of the life-long discipline of the religious system of the people, and I have little doubt that this sacrifice on the part of the males, which is alleged without boasting as a matter of course, really had the effect of saving a large number of women who would otherwise have perished." And this patience, this self-sacrifice, this fortitude are the fruits of much-abused Hinduism.

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT of the *Christian Union*, Dr. J. P. Thompson, a very high authority, we quote the *Lucknow Witness*, writes, that the steady consolidation and firm tranquility of the French Republic, evidenced in the recent peaceful change of its President, is looked upon in Germany with dumb amazement. Nobody dreams of finding in it any hint of disturbance to the peace of Europe. Yet it speaks more powerfully to Germany than would a declaration of war. Her common people are already saying, "*This* is the nation we were led to conquer and despoil; prosperous, rich, peaceful, free, without king or emperor, ruling itself by the voice of the people. While *we* are poor, backward, burdened with soldiers, burdened with taxes, burdened with laws, repressing thought and speech, and keeping down the people." If France shall hold steadily upon her career for twenty years she will once more become the leading nation of the Continent, the leader in wealth, in enterprise, in political power, and above all, the leader in leading ideas.

THE LONDON SPECTATOR published the other day a remarkable article on "The Unrest of the World," in which it pointed out that "but two great countries may be pronounced fairly happy, and they are both Republics," the United States of America and France. It shows that "the great German nation, at the top of the world, with his irresistible strength so recently demonstrated, and no external enemy who dares so much as menace, is not happy at all. The enormous military system is crushing the life out of the land; the treasury is terribly burdened, almost all classes feel poor; the great majority of the people is longing for some change and will not be for very many years denied. In Russia the distress is most extensive, and the difficulties of all sorts before the Government are extreme." Of England the *Spectator* says, "The country was never perhaps, less restful or less happy." Southern Europe is anything but peaceful, and the Eastern problem is far from being solved.

THE RUSSIAN SYNOD, acting under instructions from the Imperial Government, is preparing to send a large party of missionaries to Japan. Permission has been accorded by the Mikado for the erection of a missionary college at Yeddo, and here, it is stated, will be collected and trained the eighty converts that have already been baptized last autumn in the Japanese capital. The expenses of proselytism will be borne by the orthodox church, not by the Government, and it is for this reason that the Synod is sending priests to the leading Russian towns to collect alms for the missions. At Moscow Father Vladimir, a brilliant Japanese scholar, has thrown himself heartily into the work, and it is understood that he will very likely be appointed to the head of the church in Japan.

THE ITALIANS are making preparations for the exploration of Central Africa. One expedition is already at Shoa; and another, still more completely equipped, will shortly proceed to Zeylah, a port in the Somali country, and will there be met by Menelek, King of Shoa, who appears to be influenced by the most cordial feelings of good-will towards the explorers. The Italians make no secret of the fact that their object is to establish a colony in the interior and to open up new markets for trade. They want to find an outlet for their superabundant population, and at the same time obtain scope for commercial enterprise.

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT has offered a prize of one hundred pounds for an essay on Hydrophobia, its nature, prevention, and treatment, to be awarded by the Royal College of Physicians of London, the essay to be delivered to the College on or before January 1st, 1880. Why should not Indian students compete for this prize?

ONE OF THE most terrible catastrophes of modern time has just been brought about in Hungary by the overflow of the River Theiss. By this disaster, the town of Szedigedian has been totally destroyed, nearly 80,000 people have been made homeless, and great loss of life has occurred.

ENGLAND alone is not suffering from the industrial crisis. The severity of the crisis in Germany is shown by the fact that of 5,674 individuals arrested last year in Basle, chiefly for mendicancy and vagabondage, 4,251 were Germans, while many more of the same nation were turned back at the frontier. During the same time the police at Berne arrested and turned back to their own countries no fewer than 22,218 vagrant persons nearly all of whom were Germans.

WE HAD announced some time ago that Mr. Ross Mangles will act as a member of the Board of Revenue in the room of Mr. Buckland. It is now stated that Mr. F. B. Peacock will come to the Presidency Division, and that Mr. Pellew will continue to act as Commissioner of Dacca. Both the P's. will be in their proper places, if the rumour be true.

THE GREAT UNDERTAKING of penetrating the Alps with a tunnel at St. Gothard has now progressed 40,443 feet, or 7·65 miles. There still remain 9,000 feet, or 1·74 miles, to be bored, which it is hoped will be completed in a year, making the tunnel nearly 9½ miles long, by far the most gigantic work of the kind.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary thus writes of Mr. Douglas Straight, the newly appointed judge of the Allahabad High Court:

The announcement that Mr. Douglas Straight has been appointed to the judgeship in the High Court of the North-West Provinces, rendered vacant by the promotion of Mr. Justice Turner to the chief judgeship of Madras, has been received with mingled feelings of surprise and gratification. Mr. Straight though he chiefly confined his attention to Crimina Courts, has been doing a large practice for many years; had been a Member of Parliament, and might be again; and so had the prospect of good promotion at home. Personally the new judge is one of the most familiar and most popular in London Society, genial, good-humoured, and a friend to journalists, artists, and the best actors, his removal will be regretted by large bodies of friends in many other professions besides his own.

THE COBDEN CLUB have resolved to give silver medals for proficiency in the study of political economy to the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE congratulates Rai Kanhyalal, Executive Engineer in charge of the construction of the Government College at Lahore, on the completion of the work.

A CORRESPONDENT at Dhubri writes:—The celebrated Maharatha Lady, Rama Bai, on her way to Kamrup (Gowhatty) visited Dhubri where she met with a cordial reception from the native and European communities. Her visit to Dhubri was not voluntary, but it was made at the earnest invitation of the leaders of native society. During her stay at Dhubri, which extended to some days, she delivered two lectures, one on the 29th March and the other on the 5th April; the subjects of the lectures were:—The Rise and Fall of the Aryan Race, and Female Emancipation. The discourses which were in Hindee made some impression on the hearers. From what she said on the second question it was clear she was averse to that radical reform which is advocated and followed by many of the educated men of our day. A subscription is being raised for the purpose of presenting Rama Bai with a purse to enable her to pursue her journey to Gowhatty and back."

THE REMOVAL of the head-quarters of the Goalpara district to Dhubri having been approved by the Chief Commissioner, the proposition has gone up to the Government of India.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary thus speaks about "the well-known confidential servant" of Her Majesty:

It is now reported in society that his influence has been found so convenient that even the Prince of Wales has been seen shaking him by the hand, and this although His Royal Highness used to be formerly almost extravagantly free in his comments upon the anomalous position of this menial. This state of things is the more to be regretted as it gives rise in the minds of narrow-minded and scandalously disposed persons to rumours of a most objectionable nature, which I am happy to say, find no credence amongst well-disposed and reputable members of society by whom they are denounced to be calumnies as groundless as ever assailed a throne.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the claim of Mumtaz Ali Khan, Talukdar of Utraula in the Gonda district of Oudh, to the title of "Rajah" as hereditary distinction.

A PRACTICAL TRIAL will soon be commenced of the value of the gold quartz reefs in Wynaad. A company has been formed in England by a few wealthy individuals with a capital of £ 50,000 to commence with, who have purchased all Messrs. Nicol and Co's. rights from the liquidators for a sum of £10,000 paid down, and half the profits up to four millions sterling. Practical engineers have already left England to report on what machinery is required, and should the first experiments prove successful, the capital of the company will be increased. The *Bombay Gazette* states that the Government intends to charge a royalty of two per cent., but will leave persons or companies to make their own arrangements with private landholders.

AN IMPORTATION of fresh milk in a fluid state from far-away cows is likely to be no longer impossible. Boracic acid in small quantities is said to preserve milk in a pure and fresh condition for any (moderate) period of time defying climatic change.

IT IS rumoured that a Special Committee consisting exclusively of Generals, will shortly be appointed to consider thoroughly the whole question of the relations between newspaper correspondents and commanders in the field, and to draw up such rules as may in future prevent correspondents from writing anything about the operations of a general, which he has not already written or would not have written himself.

WE TAKE from the *Home News* the following accounts of a "scene" in the House of Commons:

There has already been one "scene" in the House of Commons, of which South Africa has been the occasion. On Friday last Mr. Edward Jenkins, notoriously one of the most unpopular members of the House, asked Sir Stafford Northcote whether it was the intention of the Government to recall Lord Chelmsford. Assured by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it was not, Mr. Jenkins then moved the adjournment of the House and proceeded to make a speech which really raised the whole question of the conduct of the war. Of course he was shouted down for though he was within his Parliamentary right, it was felt that he was taking an unfair advantage. The author of "Ginx's Baby" bore the storm which burst over his devoted head with heroic enquanimity, and announced that he would stand there all night sooner than give in. This the speaker declared to be a menace addressed to the House. Still Mr. Jenkins, amid an uproar which rendered him quite inaudible, insisted on going on. At last he sat down. His motion for adjournment was seconded by Sir Robert Peel, who, being something of a fairly popular personage at Westminster, commanded a hearing. Sir Robert Peel has an ancient grudge against Lord Chelmsford, and this fact explains his pertinacity. Then Sir Stafford Northcote proceeded to lecture Mr. Jenkins, and Lord Hartington deplored the whole episode, and so the row terminated.

THE SYNDICATE of the Bombay University, we find, has recommended important changes in the regulations of the University for the Matriculation Examination and the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the Matriculation Examination, it is proposed, to have two papers in languages in place of three given at present. One of these will be in English, containing one or more passages for paraphrase, with as an alternative, one or more passages in the candidate's vernacular for translation into English, with questions in grammar, and an exercise or exercises in composition. Thus a candidate, though he may have taken Sanskrit or Latin for his second language, will be required to show that he has sufficient knowledge of his vernacular tongue to be able to translate a passage from it with facility into English. In mathematics also it is proposed in place of three papers to have only two papers—one in Arithmetic and Algebra, Simple Equations, and the other in the first four books of Euclid, with deductions. More important alterations are proposed in the examinations connected with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. At present there are only two examinations for this degree. One for the first examination in Arts, and the other for the degree of B.A. It is recommended by the Syndicate to have three subsequent examinations; the first to be the first examination in Arts, the second to be the first examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the third to be the second examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the first examination there will be two papers in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; two papers and a practical examination in Organic Chemistry; two papers in experimental Physics, and two papers and a practical examination in General Biology. In the second examination for this degree there will be three papers in pure Mathematics; three papers in mixed mathematics; three in experimental Physics; two papers and a practical examination in chemistry; and two papers and a practical examination in Zoology, Animal Physiology, Physical Geography, and Geology, and in Logic and Pshychology. Are we left to suppose that the new degree of Bachelor of Science will dispense with the M.A. degree?

THERE WERE 289 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 5th April of which 40 were from cholera, 58 from small-pox, 86 from fever, 25 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes.

THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegram from Bombay:

A telegram from Karachi says that the Inspector General of Prisons has reported the death-rate in the jails of Sind during last cold weather as extremely heavy, over 25 per cent. per annum. This excessive mortality is attributed to the inclemency of the weather and the debilitated condition of many prisoners.

Has the one pound ration had any thing to do with the "debilitated condition of the prisoners"?

WE TAKE from the last *Gazette of India* the following weather and crop report for the week ending the 8th April:

In Madras general prospects continue on the whole fair. The state of things in Mysore is favourable; prices are stationary. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is nearly finished; in Dharwar the outturn of late crops is not expected to exceed 2½ annas; the remarks regarding distress in any part of the Presidency occur in the report. The reaping of the *rabi* crops in the Central Provinces is almost complete and threshing continues; the results are generally fairly good; prices remain steady. In Berar the harvest has been gathered in, and in Rajputana it is progressing. From Central India it is reported that prices have fallen at Indore. Rain still holds off in Bengal, and it is much needed in several districts for the crops on the grounds as well as for ploughing and sowing operations, in some places the *rabi* is still being harvested, and the results are generally fair, except in Nattore and Champarun; cholera and small-pox are prevalent in several districts. The want of rain is still felt in Assam; in Sylhet the price of rice is rising, and the *bura* rice will, it is expected, not yield more than an eight annas crop. In British Burma public health is good. The *rabi* harvest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is progressing with generally fair results. In the Punjab harvest prospects are fairly favourable.

THE CULPRIT implicated in the Chitpore murder case has been found guilty by the jury at the Alipore Sessions and sentenced by the Judge to be hanged, and his accomplice sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE HON'BLE E. C. MORGAN has resigned his seat as an Additional Member of the Vice-regal Legislative Council. He has left for England. Mr. Morgan was useful in Committee.

IT IS STATED that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in compliance with the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, has sanctioned the retention in the service of Government for a further period of one year from the 1st instant, of Mr. J. Mackenzie, Collector of Calcutta. We congratulate Mr. Mackenzie on this further extension. Sir Ashley Eden is not the man to kick away horses, which did good work in their day.

ADVICES received from Kabul by the *Civil and Military Gazette* report that the Afghan troops are daily being reinforced and the Amir is making preparations for an obstinate defence. The Government proposition of sending Major Cavagnari as its Envoy to Kabul is reported to have failed.

FAMINE emigrants from Kattiwar to the number of about five thousand have already arrived in Bombay, and the cry is still they come. They have been placed in camp on public land at Boree Bunder and a cordon of police has been stationed round them to prevent their begging about the town.

FRIDAY, 18TH APRIL.

IT IS stated that the Government of Madras has lately sanctioned the grant of a plot of ground in Utakamund to some Hindus for the use of a heathen temple, free of assessment. Large-hearted liberality distinguishes the Duke's Government in Madras.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL has informed the House of Commons that he would take the earliest opportunity of calling attention to the subject of emigration of Indian coolies, and would move "that the present system of exporting Natives of India under indenture to the Colonies should not be continued until this House is satisfied that radical changes have been effected, sufficient for their complete protection." Sir George's interest in India is deep and warm.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the House of Lords on Intemperance have submitted their report. They state as follows:

(1) That, upon the whole, recent legislation had been beneficial, especially in producing good order in the streets. (2) Drunkenness has not increased in the rural districts of England and Scotland or, in Ireland. (3) Intemperance increased during the five or six years of prosperity that followed the year 1868. (4) Drunkenness has increased among women; but the better class of artizans are becoming more sober. The report recommends, as a remedy for the evil of intemperance, the schemes of Mr. Chamberlain, or Gothenburg, or some modification of them; considerable increase of license duties; earlier closing of public houses; severer penalties, and no spirits to be supplied to children under sixteen years of age. It is also recommended that Justices should have an increase of discretionary powers in regard to licenses.

IT IS stated that the Government of India is desirous to give the Native *Lawads*, or arbitration courts, a fair trial, and, with that view, has called upon the authorities in Bombay to report upon the present status and working of the several arbitration courts in Puna, Surat, Ahmedabad, and other places.

HIS GRACE the Duke of Buckingham in laying the foundation stone of certain wards to be built on the grounds of the Monegar Choultry paid the following tribute to the charity of the Hindus:

His Grace said that since his arrival in India, he did not fail to notice the works of charrity carried on by Hindus. It was most striking and could not be passed over. Although the system adopted in institutions like the Monegar Choultry may be criticised, still he thought that the good done by them was widespread. Help was afforded without distinction—the benefits of the institution had spread over a wide area. In this country, Hindu charity had taken the form of endowments irrespective of caste and creed. The system had been tried and tested and its benefits were found to be lasting. The public were aware of the liberality of many Hindu gentlemen in Madras and of Mr. Ramaswamy Moodelliar, who had, during the famine pressure made efforts to relieve the poor. But in this institution, by the erection of the proposed building, charity would be well directed and more generally bestowed. Many people who had been in India for a time and who returned to England, acknowledged that charity in this country was predominant among the people.

NATIVE OPINION has the following about impending scarcity in Indore:

The latest intelligence from Indore is very distressing. Signs of a dire scarcity, if not of famine, have become visible there. Prices have gone up very high. Wheat, the staple food of the country, is selling at nine seers per rupee. The houseless and foodless poor are daily pouring into the city and dying of starvation below the bridge of the local stream which gets dry in these days. To what height the distress would rise as the driest months of the year come on may be easily imagined. Dewan Raghunathrao, who has made Indian Famines his special study, would, we have no doubt, devote his attention to this subject and H.H. the Maharajah would, we feel sure, unlike the Government of India, which during the last famine in Southern and Western India, won the unenviable reputation of opening its eyes too late, speedily direct the organization of relief-measures for the famine-stricken. H. H. need hardly be told that God sends "a happy sunshine" only to enable man to provide against "a rainy day" and the savings effected in good years have the legitimate use only in the discharge of the noble duty of relieving the needy poor in troublous times.

WE ARE requested to publish the following letter:

Does State Railway mean that it is a Railway directly under the Government and that it must abide by general rules of administration equally with other Departments of the State? Of course there should be some special laws and bye-laws too, to support its discipline. But has the Government authorised the Railway to grant free 2nd class Passes to Brahmo and Christian Missionaries or Hindu Priests and Mahomedan *Mollahs*. A Brahmo (who proclaims himself to be a Missionary) through a brother-clerk of his in the Railway Engineering Office at Saidpore has obtained a free pass. Rumour runs to the effect that a Christian Missionary has also been favored with a Pass gratis. As a Hindu I wish to obtain one, will you please recommend me for the same?

Your's faithfully,
HARIPADA MUKERJEE,
Head Master, Girls' School
Julpaigori.

A TELEGRAM from Bombay announces the failure of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. of that town and Karachi, with liabilities to the amount of between twenty and thirty lakhs of rupees.

A JAMALPORE correspondent writes:

There was a terrible conflagration in the old town of Rajmahal on last Wednesday the 9th instant. In two hours' time the richest part of the town was burnt down to ashes, the fire set on just after 12 o'clock midday assisted by a very high wind. Four lives lost and buried under ashes, one died a few hours after, and three are most seriously injured. There is no counting how many lower animals died.

Loss of property irreparable which has been estimated at above a lakh of rupees. To tell the truth, the richest Mahajans have been reduced to houseless beggars, the whole town have become a spectacle of woe and misery and even a stone-hearted man cannot stand for a minute with tears in his eyes.

The poor people and even one or two Mahajans will not be able to erect their huts unless assisted by the generous public. I would, therefore, dear Mr. Editor, ask your favour to move the kind hearted zemindars and rich men to assist these houseless poor. The subscription may be sent to me or to the Assistant Commissioner of Rajmahal.

WE ARE glad to learn from a correspondent at Kulna that that place now bears a new aspect from the strict attention paid to its conservancy and sanitary arrangements by its energetic sub divisional officer, Babu Protapn arain Singha.

SATURDAY, 19TH APRIL.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE has issued the following circular order:

"With reference to Rule 1, section 56, of the Civil Pension Code, regarding the retirement of officers in superior grades on their attaining the age of 55 years, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor considers it undesirable, under ordinary circumstances, to call upon such officers to submit medical certificates to prove their fitness for further active service. The submission of a medical certificate should only be required when the head of the department entertains a doubt as to the officer's health and efficiency."

This order ought to be a relief to many an old officer with yet considerable energy left to work on.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has the following:

The *Pioneer* asks whether 'diligent search" would unearth a single influential man connected with the Government of India, who concurred in the advice given by the financial member in the matter of the partial reduction of the cotton duties? We fear the answer must be in the negative. A native contemporary, not long ago, drew attention to the divisions amongst the Olympians, and now the Allahabad paper follows suit. We do not see that any good purpose is to be gained by this course. All the world know that Sir John Strachey holds views which the other members of the Council cannot conscientiously support. [He stands alone not only in finance, but in railway matters, and especially in the policy to be adopted on the frontier. The Council has long been divided. It was divided long before the split in October last on the question of sending an ultimatum to the Ameer Shere Ali. A divided council is a weak council, and just now any weakness, any difference of opinion must be a fruitful source of embarrassment, if indeed it be not the cause of something worse than mere feebleness of action. It seems to us that, when an official has failed in the way Sir John Strachey has failed, there is only one thing he can do, and that is, to restore by his absence the union and strength which his presence and theories render impossible.

But does Sir John think that he has failed?

THE SAME PAPER says:

We hear that the gas furnaces at the Calcutta Mint, which were constructed some four or five years ago, at a considerable cost to the State, and which have recently been condemned by a committee specially appointed for the purpose, have just been ordered to be demolished, and that the old system of working the engines by coke, which is less expensive, is again to be permanently introduced. We spoke to Colonel Hyde on this subject in England, and he thinks the demolition of the gas furnaces a great mistake.

Perhaps the erection of the gas furnaces was a greater mistake than their demolition would be. But why does not the Government publish the report of the Committee? How many lakhs of rupees have been consumed in these furnaces? This is the way our money goes. And the man, who caused this tremendous loss, flourishes at the India Office?

WE HAVE received the following letter from Kuch Behar:

As the public may feel some interest in the affairs of the Cooch Behar State and its management I beg to subjoin the following facts in the hope that you will please insert them in your paper, and make such comments on them as you may think fit.

Some time ago, the Government appointed one Mr. Paterson an Eurasian of indifferent knowledge, as a Tobacco Curer of the

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State. This man spent thousands and thousands of the Minor Raja's money, in the so-called curing of tobacco; and what was the outcome of his experiments? The tobacco cured by him was valued in the Calcutta market, at Rs. 6, and 3 per maund whereas the native tobacco could fetch treble the former sum per maund.

Some time after one Sinor Monfort was brought from Manilla and as he does not understand any language but his own Spanish, an Interpretor had to be appointed for him. This man cultivated 80 bighas of tobacco this year and what does he say now? He says that the tobacco grown by him will not be like that of Manilla, in quality. Good gracious; who will now account for the heavy sums of money thus wasted by these men? The Government would have shown more discretion, if it had tried the experiment at its own cost. What would have Government done if the money were its own? Mr. Paterson is now dead and the money spent or rather wasted by him is a positive loss to the State. This is the way money goes. Last year Rs. 10,000 was allotted in the Budget and we should like to see a detailed account of the money spent on tobacco experiments, in the Annual Report of the Deputy Commissioner for the year last expired.

Are there not thousand ways in which capital can be invested to good purpose? The condition of the Cooch Beharees is most deplorable. They have been rack-rented to the last pie and what has been done for the poor people? The country wants as much in roads, and other works of public utility, as possible. I need hardly tell you that in the native state of Cooch Behar there are no such taxes as the Bengal Road Cess or Public Works Cess. As the maximum assessment of land revenue has been reached there; and in certain cases more than what the holdings can bear, the people abandoning their property in the Raj and flying every year to the adjacent British districts. What a height of folly was it to introduce an uniform rate of rent, from one end of the State to the other, without paying any heed to the nature of the soil and other local circumstances. I propose to enter into a criticism of the Settlement which has been now concluded for 10 years at convenient time; for the present I wish to confine myself to matters requiring immediate attention.

Although a man of strong common sense and remarkable intelligence Mr. Dalton the Deputy Commissioner never thinks of the poor people while he is busy in making costly improvements of the town. If the Public Works Department of Cooch Behar were placed under the professional scrutiny of the Bengal Government considerable saving of expenditure might have been effected. I cannot give you a clear idea of the Cooch Behar State in a few words. In fact, Cooch Behar money has been made the subject of sport. We appeal to Sir Ashley Eden for his timely interference. I would suggest that every Department of the Cooch Behar State ought to be placed under the Supervision of the corresponding departments of Government.

The only native officer of the State Babu Calica Das Dut Dewan deserves thanks for his attempts to do the best for the people, but unhappily he has been deprived of all powers and voice. He has been reduced to a simple collector of revenue. In emergent cases, however, he is most useful; with his staff of Naib Ahilkars, and Canoongoes, he does far better than what a Civilian could do under the same circumstances.

ANOTHER Buddhist Temple has been unearthed at Ali Musjid by some Sappers employed in making a new road to the fort. It is larger than the temple previously discovered, and the figures found in it are in a well preserved state.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE thus spoke at the Bombay Temperance League:

"Before he sat down, he would make one or two remarks to his Native friends, whom he saw scattered about the hall. It was a very sad blot on our European civilization that intemperance was so prevalent amongst the people. It had been stated, he hoped it was not true, that intemperance was now actually setting in amongst the Natives. To the Native gentlemen present he would say "For God's sake do not imitate the faults of Europeans" (Applause) They had never told the Natives that Europeans and Christians were without fault. It was the first duty to their Christian religion to confess their faults, but he would say if they must imitate the Europeans at all imitate their many virtues and merits and their good habits and imitate nothing else.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 12th April were 318, of which 45 were from cholera 72 from small-pox, 91 from fevers, 28 from bowe complaints and the rest from other causes. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 15.

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER informs us that the Government of India have considered the case of Pandit Har Sahai late Subordinate Judge of Furruckabad. They consider that the short informal enquiry held on the day he committed the alleged assault does not form sufficient ground for summarily dismissing an officer of his standing, position and previous good name. Two Judges of the High Court, among them Sir Charles Turner, had held this view. A commission of enquiry into the charge against Hur Sahai will be held under Act 37 of 1850 and one member of the commission is to be a native of India.

IT IS NOT our habit to intrude upon private sorrow through the medium of the press, but on the principle that sorrow shared is sorrow soothed, we offer our respectful and sincere condolence to Raja Rajendra Mullick on the untimely death of his third son.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1, Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1877-78. 2. The Sea Custom Law of India and Tariff Act, by W. H. Grimley C. S. 3. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for February 1879 No. II. 4. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. 47, Part II. No. IV. 1878. 5. The Indian Law Journal, Bombay, Vol. I. Nos. 6 to 8. 6. Indian Telegraph Guide, Parts I. and II. 7. Report on the administration of Jowai for 1877-78. The Second Annual Report of the Backergunge Hitaishini Sobha for 1878-79. 9. P. Ghosha's edition of Euclid's Elements of Geometry Part I. for the Entrance Candidates of the Indian Universities. 10. Annual Statement of the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency for 1877-78 Vol. II. 11. Paricharika, Vol. I. No. 12 for Bysakh. 12. Messrs. A. J. Parker & Co's. Monthly Price List of Types Presses &c. 13. Report of the Bombay Society for the prevention of Cruelty to animals for 1878. 14. Cherry Stones. By Greece Chunder Dutt.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, April 12th—It is stated from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has decided to surrender Kuldja, and conclude a new Convention with China.

14th.—The news wired on Saturday last from London that Lord Salisbury had received an offer from the Sultan to depose the Khedive is entirely unconfirmed. The Sultan has decided nothing as yet. An Envoy from the Khedive to the Sultan has left Egypt for Constantinople. The French Government will act in accord with the British Government as regards Egypt. An amicable arrangement has been arrived at with the French Government regarding the Island of Matacong which the French troops will evacuate.

16th.—The *Times* publishes a letter from Cairo, shewing that the action of the Khedive embodies a policy of Egypt for the Egyptians, and that consequently all classes will support him. The difficulty of European intervention is thus greatly increased.

17th.—Lord Derby has seceded from the Conservative party. At the Oriental Bank meeting to-day the conduct of the Directors was approved by Lord Lawrence. Admiral Commerell and others were present, and the report was unanimously carried.

17th.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in replying to a question said that Government has no information of any further advance of our troops in Afghanistan and that the Home Government had not ordered it.

17th.—Advices from Cape Town, dated the 1st April, state that the force destined to relieve Colonel Pearson at Ekowe started from Natal on the 26th March. The force consists of 6,000 men of all arms, besides two Gatling guns, two field guns and several rockets. Colonel Law commands the advance guard and Pemberton the rear guard. The relieving column was quite well on the 30th March, and Pearson had signalled that he saw the vanguard, On 27th he signalled that 200 of his garrison were disabled and only 500 were then effective. A force of 35,000 Zulus await the relieving column, News has also been received that 20,000 Zulus had attacked Woods' Camp near Luneberg, and that after two hours' fighting, they were repulsed. The British loss was seven officers and seventy men.

St. Petersburg, April 14th.—An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to assassinate the Emperor of Russia. The would be assassin has been arrested.

15th.—The perpetrator of the attempted assassination on the Czar is one Ivan Sokoloff, an employe in the Finance Department. Four shots were fired, but the Czar was untouched. Extraordinary enthusiasm and joy at his escape have been displayed here by the people.

17th.—It has been ascertained that the name of the perpetrator of the attempted assassination of the Czar is Solovieff Scholmaster, and not Ivan Sokoloff, as was stated. The Czar in replying to the congratulations on his escape, announced extraordinary repressive measures that would now be taken.

18th.—An imperial decree has been issued which invests the Government of St Petersburg and the Chief Provinces with absolute power

INDIAN ASSCCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 24th Inst. 4 P. M.

Subject: Voltaic Electricity—the History of its Discovery.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday the 26th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Chlorine.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1879.

THE BLUNDERS OF THE KABUL CAMPAIGN.

An able pen has sketched the story of the Kabul Campaign in the last number of the *Calcutta Review*. The writer draws prominent attention to some of the gross blunders committed during the Campaign. The Indian army, says the *Reviewer*, is presumed to be always ready for war; yet after long months of notice, and steady preparation, the first few marches beyond the frontier found all the columns complaining of a break down in the commissariat. In October it was known that war was a certainty, yet even then the road between Kohat and Thull was not put in hand with any degree of earnestness, and was so badly constructed that after four months of use it still delays the march of troops. The commissariat broke down signally. It was overwhelmed with work far beyond any requirements of a frontier war, and it was under-manned. The army had to be equipped and provisioned for a campaign in a distant as well as a foreign theatre, its prospective wants were as urgent as it present needs, for unless those prospective wants were provided for, the advance would be retarded, perhaps, indeed, entirely hindered. Individual officers worked strenuously but only at given points. There was an absence of system, an absence of the great qualities of foresight and experience which chafed and irritated the soldier, and literally sacrificed the followers and the baggage animals. The ghastly lines of skeletons of animals and men which mark our lines of advance are grievous proofs of incapacity. The cost of the war has been quintupled by the error which made no provision for a winter campaign, when it was known that hostilities would not commence till the 21st November, and which recklessly despatched thousands of plain camels for work in the hills without ascertaining how they were to be fed. Even yet our advanced post at Kandahar is not properly linked with India by a chain of magazines. Major General Stewart indented for 12,500 camels and 1,000 carts. On 3rd November the Government of India indented on Scinde for 20,000 camels; by the 29th November, that is 8 days after the declaration of war, there had been made over to Colonel Tucker, the transport agent, about 10,000 only. By the middle of December 20,000 camels would have been made over to the transport service, but it is asserted that no less than 14,000 died in the way! The demand for transport was so urgent that the Government of Bombay interfered and the Governor himself visited the depots of the army speadily and relieved the Sukkur-Dadur route by despatching as much sea-borne stores as possible from Sonmiani, 50 miles north of Kurrachee, along the old caravan route. Under the pressure applied by the presence of the Governor of Bombay, an urgent indent for carts was sent to the western presidency, and 1,500 of these, speedily assisted to relieve the block. Even yet a great deal has to be done, for General Biddulph complains of a want of transport, and the troops returning to India have found a difficulty in bringing on the convoy of sick. Could anything be more discreditable than this? The Peshawur force fluctuated between the commissariat and the combatant arms until the beginning of February, when Colonel Sartorius was appointed transport agent, with a staff of officers at Jumrud, Dhaka, Basauli, Bati-kot and Jellalabad; but the arrangements were so bad that almost immediately there arose questions of jurisdiction and subordination, ending in the resignation of Colonel Sartorius. After noticing the transport service the *Reviewer* enters into the very serious question of desertion. No words, he says, are too strong to condemn the folly of the Government which permitted its officers to enlist trans-frontier men. All three columns have had to complain of the desertions of these men. Near their homes, they seem invariably to make off with their arms, clearly showing that they expected to be called upon by their tribe fellows to take part against us. The men who deserted from the Kandahar column seem invariably to have left their arms behind. They appealed to the hospitality of Pathans, coming as they did, with naked hands, whilst if they had presented themselves armed as Afridis, they would have been treated as enemy by Kakars, Alizais, and Waziris. Then the native regiments were under-officered. At Ali Musjid, a regiment of the 27th N. I., fell, by the death of two officers, to be commanded by a sub-lieutenant. At the Peiwar Kotal officers grouped themselves, instinctively, to charge the stone walls which sheltered the enemy, and their men followed them in groups. We do not hesitate to say the commonest resolution on the part of the Afghans would have led to the destruction of the little knots of officers, and to the hopeless rout of their disorganised soldiery. As regards the plan of the campaign, Shere Ali, says the *Reviewer*, had bent all his energies to defend Kabul. If defeated, his only line of retreat was that which enabled him to keep up his communications with Russia. This line led across the Hindu Koosh to the Oxus. By adopting this line, again, his retreat was always secure. It had, too, the further advantage of affording him a safe and covered line of communication with Herat. Kandahar thus became of altogether a secondary importance. The fall of Kandahar would not decide the campaign; the occupation of Kandahar would not in any way interfere with his plan of defence. His base was

the Oxus; to defend Kandahar in force was to run the risk of having himself cut off from his base, and thrown back upon Herat, he could then only hope to reach a point from which to renew the struggle by a disastrous retreat to the Oxus over a distance of more than 600 miles. The *Reviewer* holds that by neglecting to march upon Kabul at once our Government committed the double blunder of giving Shere Ali an opportunity to escape and of forcing upon our troops a second campaign. We give below his remarks on the subject:

The initial fault of the campaign was the rigid adherence to the strategy of 1841. The actual present conditions of the struggle were never grasped. Hence strength was wasted at Kandahar which, if directed to Kurrum, must have ended the war in a month. As it has turned out the campaign seems to have been fought without a clear plan of any sort, the columns have drifted into a scrambling frontier war, out of which we have reaped little advantage and no glory. The true object of the war seems to have been lost sight of, so much so, that the Viceroy has grievously interfered with military operations. What spirit of impolicy and weakness induced His Excellency to order the declaration of war to be read three times at the head of each regiment employed on the second Bazar expedition? The Afridis are not the Amir's subjects, at least the Government of India has never treated them as such. The heart was taken out of the force by such an absurd proceeding. To that ill-timed measure must be ascribed the failure of the expedition. The second error of the campaign was the way in which strategy was misapplied. At the Peiwar Kothal, General Roberts left his containing force so weak, that it was simply wonderful the Afghans did not overwhelm it. If they had been led by Yakub Khan, General Roberts would have been caught *flagrante delicto*, and his manœuvres turned against himself. As to his error of pitching his camp within range of his enemy, it shows he had not properly reconnoitered the ground. After four days spent before the position, General Roberts had not detected the ravine which divided the Afghan right from their centre and left. Rash mistakes, redeemed by the incompetence of the enemy, must be the verdict upon the so-called brilliant operations of this officer.

Sir S Browne attempted to apply, in an unknown mountain country, a strategy which would have been condemned on a plain. Had a European officer commanded the Afghans at Ali Masjid, he would have amused the General by a show of resistance from the fort, whilst he would have fallen upon the flanking brigades, involved as they were amongst the hills, and by a vigorous attack would probably have thrown them into hopeless and disastrous confusion. Sir S. Browne knew he was so much stronger than his antagonist that he could risk a great deal. But instead of keeping up a menace against Ali Masjid and despatching the two spare brigades by the Tatara or Abkhana passes, with orders to seize Dhaka by forced marches, he directed them to occupy the pass, one at a point only two miles behind the Afghan position, the other at point a few miles further on. If his plan has been to give the enemy alarm and so frighten them from his path he could not have done better. If his plan was to entrap the garrison he would have succeeded better by occupying Dhaka and then closing the pass from both ends. But in any case, and whatever his plan, he himself did not carry it out. He did not wait for the flanking columns to get into position. He lost them altogether; lost his communications with them, and when he attacked directly himself, his opinions changed at the wrong moment and led to the sacrifice of two officers, Birch and Fitzgerald, who were directed to make an assault upon a strong position which it was never intended should be taken. The operations at Ali Masjid were simply a burlesque of scientific warfare.

When we look to the border war we find the same singular lack of military skill. The tribes cannot apparently be brought to action. Yet with a highly disciplined force, well in hand, there ought to be no difficulty in outmanœuvering such hasty, impetuous mobs as form the Afridi and Shinwari levies. After a generation of border fighting we have no border tactics, we are simply capable of marching up the hill and then marching down again. A serious loss inflicted in the field, followed up by a price levied, not in money, but in arms, would effectually repress any tribe. Of what use are military demonstrations in which the hill-men follow our own retiring columns right up to their starting points? Those who would understand why the generals have made so poor a show should read General Upton's criticism of the sham fights of the 14th and 15th January, 1876, before Delhi. If either General Roberts or General Browne had been opposed to real soldiers, we might have summed up their exploits in the pithy words of General Upton describing the results of the sham fight. "The Generals, as has frequently occurred in all wars, took not only the easiest, but the shortest route to inevitable defeat.

Read the above with the pompous words of Lord Lytton on the success of the Kabul Campaign in his rebuke to the British Indian Association, and what a contrast do you observe! And yet who will deny that the *Reviewer* has better facts and therefore stronger reason on his side?

THE CLAIMANTS TO THE KABUL THRONE.

THE writer on the Kabul campaign in the last number of the *Calcutta Review* has given a very interesting account of the several claimants to the throne of Kabul. Shere Ali's death, he says, has led to a general stir, and to the appearance of many pretenders. The first of these Sirdar Abdurrahman Khan, the wealthy son-in-law of the Amir of Bokhara, and the thrifty pensioner of Russia, at once left his retreat to take counsel with General Kauffman at Tashkend. This chief, as son of Sirdar Afzul Khan, eldest son of the Dost, and conqueror and Governor of Turkestan, has a powerful party North of the Hindu Khoosh. The policy of the hour will probably induce the Russians to temporise with him; they cannot encourage him without offending Yakub Khan, the chief in actual possession of power, and so throwing him into the arms of England, unconditionally. Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, the eldest son of Shere Ali, is a man of ability just sufficient to enable him to assume any importance as a pretender to the throne. He has, besides, been removed to Kabul by the partisans of Yakub, in whose astute hands his arrival was made to assume the appearance of a frank acknowledgement of Yakub's right and a tender of military assistance. Sirdar Wali Mohamed Khan, a man of 46 years of age, is the maternal uncle of Sirdar Abdurrahman Khan. Dost Mahomed married two daughters of a Bungash chief of Kurrum. By the one, he became father of Sirdars Afzul Khan and Azim Khan, and by the other, of Wali Mahomed Khan and Fyz Mahomed Khan. The latter was killed at the battle of Charikar fighting for Shere Ali against Azim Khan and Abdurrahman Khan. Wali Mahomed is now in the British camp at Jellalabad. Sirdar Mahommed Shereef Khan is a resident of Dehradun, but has a strong party in Cabul; he is the only surviving full brother of the late Amir, and already his adherents have come to blows with those of Yakub Khan, over the grave of Shere Ali. Sirdar Iskander Khan, who joined the Russian service and became a colonel of artillery, represents the family of Sultan Jan, chief of Herat. He is now at Constantinople. There is another pretender, however, put forward by the haughty and able Populzai lady, whose son, Abdullah Jan, was chosen by Sher Ali as his heir. The son of Sirdar Mahommed Shereef Khan, Ashmat Ali Khan, married a sister of Abdulla Jan. This Chief is now put forward by his mother-in-law as uniting in his own person the claims of her own children, and of the family of Mahommed Shereef Khan. But although Ashmat Khan and his wife can claim the noblest descent, and actually represent that line of descent to which Dost Mahommed so pointedly kept the succession, his chances are small against such a warrior as Yakub Khan. We may note here that Wazir Akbar Khan, Gholam Haidar Khan, Sher Ali Khan, and Mahommed Shereef Khan were all sons of the same Populzai mother. Before, however, dismissing the chances of Ashmat Ali Khan, it may be well to note that the lady who has put him forward is not only widow of Sher Ali, but is also sister of that Meer Afzul Khan, who was Governor of Kandahar, and who fled from his post on the 6th January before the advance of General Stewart. The *Reviewer* thus describes Yakub Khan:

The last claimant is Sirdar Yakub Khan, a man of 33 or 34, who from his bodyhood has been distinguished as a ruler and as a soldier. When only a lad, and governor of Herat, he detected the European under the disguise assumed by Vambery. When he had just attained his majority he suddenly blazed forth as the ablest general developed by the civil war, and as the main support of his father's party. Setting out from Herat, he marched from victory to victory, until the tide of popular favor wholly deserted his antagonists, and left him at the head of his Herat levies, the king-maker of Cabul. To Yakub Khan, Sher Ali confided the government when he visited Lord Mayo at Umballa To fear of Yakub and his place in popular estimation is due no small share of whatever moderation Sher Ali ever displayed. Rising in arms to compel certain reforms, and to secure what he, with great and just reason, deemed his rights, he was outwitted by the Amir and cast into prison. A strange impression has gone abroad that his imprisonment was so severe as to have impaired his intellect. But the strong popular feeling which made Sher Ali spare his son's life, made him also careful not to injure that life by too rigorous a confinement. Sher Ali was made to feel that so long as Yakub Khan lived his own life was safe and that the death of his popular son would be the signal for pointing numberless knives at his own breast. Against the rumours of undue severity having impaired Yakub Khan's ability, we have the fact that, since the 10th December, he has evoked order out of chaos, and has arrayed against us what may fairly be deemed the strength of the kingdom. The Afghans have distinctly gained strength under his rule. Then again, since the 21st February, he has assumed a dignity amounting to an assumption of the Royal State, and this, too, with the popular sanction, and with so little opposition, that the efforts of his rivals serve but to demonstrate how emphatically he is the choice of the Afghans as a people. We have, then, at the head of affairs, a singularly able man, never distinguished by his admiration for things or ways English, the wisest statesman and the ablest general of his nation, and yet a man in the very first prime of manhood. Yakub Khan, like his namesake the Atalegh Ghazi of Kashgar, is a great soldier by instinct, one of those rare characters who occasionally appear in Oriental history, and who seem born with an instinctive mastery of military science; men who can change systems of war to suit their purposes, and who never fail to play a decisive part in the events of their time. Yakub Khan saw the advantage of European drill and so handled the men of Herat, as to rank them formost in soldierly qualities of all the clans of Afghanistan. The difference between him and his father consisted in this, that whilst Shere Ali could plan and execute a charge, Yakub Khan could, in the very heat of the fiercest charge, keep his men in hand. He is an Oliver Cromwell to Shere Ali's Prince Rupert. But in dealing with him the Government should bear in mind that his title will never be wholly satisfactory unless his power be literally overwhelming, for he is the son of a Mohmand lady, the daughter of the Lallpura House. Then he is essentially a soldier prince, fond of war, and believing in his own great abilities, and lastly his character has been warped, even if unconsciously, by two unhappy circumstances. In spite of his great services —services which in a mere subject might have led to a change of dynasty,—he has seen himself passed over in favor of the son of the Populzai wife of his father, and imprisoned in order to secure that son's accession; and to the traditions of his family regarding the valuelessness of oaths, however sacred, or however publicly and imposingly taken, he has added his own bitter experience. He is a great man, who has been so ill-treated by fortune, that it will be no surprise if he be found suspicious, faithless, and self-seeking at all hazards, and on all occasions. Lastly, having been debarred by the fact of his imprisonment, from coquetting with either Russians or English, he must, of necessity, at this juncture, represent the national party, and must, therefore, be in a position to offer a resistance out of all comparison more strenuous and more general than Shere Ali could have hoped to offer. The circumstances which gave him supreme power have also compelled him to appeal to his people in the character of a patriot.

So Shere Ali's death instead of helping the termination of the campaign will we fear serve to prolong it. Yakub Khan, besides being a more capable man than his father, is a man of the people, and he cannot afford to go against their wishes in this quarrel with the English. The Affghans are a treacherous and vindictive race; they are not likely to surrender their liberty without a struggle; and if they carry on the war according to their hereditary tactics, that is to say by a recourse to a guerella warfare, there is no prospect of the present campaign coming to an early close. All this is bad news for us, taxpayers. No one can say what will be the cost of the present war, if it is to be fought over again as in all likelihood it will have to be.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

OUR morning contemporaries have been discussing the system on which municipal business is now carried on in Calcutta. The *Statesman* says, it may be called the Town Council system, as distinguished from the Special Committee system which it has superseded. When the present Corporation was established there were eight Special Committees, *viz*, Finance, Drainage, Water Supply, Roads and Conservancy, Assessment Appeal, Jute Ware-houses, Lighting, and Bye-laws. Afterwards four other Committees were added, the Night-soil, Tank, Bustee, and Market Committees, and a Sub-Committee of Stores. After one year's experience Mr. Metcalfe merged most of these Committees into a Town Council, before which are now laid all matters of importance, that is to say, all matters on which the executive wish to consult the Commissioners, or which under the law must be submitted to the Commissioners for orders. Mr. Wyman at a recent meeting of the Corporation condemned the present system of business, and our three morning contempararies have endorsed his opinion. The *Statesman* considers the Town Council system a mistake. Our contemporary says: "Under it the whole municipal business is really done by that half of the Commissioners who form the Town Council; their duties are consequently exceedingly

be irksome, while the other half have only the pleasure of the exciting field days, at the general meetings, where rows and rhetoric give a peculiar zest to business. It is doubtful, too, whether in the Town Council members can acquire that amount of special knowledge and those habits of business which they could hardly help accumulating in the small special committees. And as the Municipality is practically as yet an experiment, and the majority of the members may be regarded as only under training, the best training machinery as well as the best guarantee for business being thoroughly done, was, we think, the special committee system." The *Indian Daily News* also advocates the system of Special Committees, and remarks, "it is hardly too much to say that did a sufficient number of such committees permanently exist, scandals would be less easy of occurrence, for a watchful eye could be kept over each particular important department." The *Englishman* says: "Apart from the fact that the Town Council was an innovation for which no legal sanction is to be found in the Act, the substitution involves the loss of all the advantages arising from the discussion of special subjects by a small committee, without any compensating advantage. It is not only that the large number of the members is in itself unfavorable to the purpose of that investigation of details which is necessary to prepare subjects for consideration by the general body of the Commissioners; but it is opposed to the important principle of division of labour. It is true that particular members of the Town Council may make a special study of particular questions and give the other members the benefit of their labours, precisely as they would have done in the smaller standing committee. But the temptation to members to adopt such a course is likely to be very much less powerful in a large committee, where they are liable to be overborne by the voices of a comparatively ignorant majority, than in a small committee where they constitute the majority. The new system, in fact, at once tends to discourage the special study of special subjects and to neutralize the results of such study where it is still made. In other words, it is opposed to thoroughness, and thoroughness is above all things what we require in the treatment of a large number of municipal questions." There is much force in the observations of our contemporaries, but none of them seems to have a correct knowledge of the system they have criticized. In the first place it is not correct to say that the Town Council system was introduced by Mr. Metcalfe. The name was certainly given by Mr. Metcalfe, and that name is not authorized by law. So far it was illegal. But the system is not new. It was introduced by Sir Stuart Hogg just two or three years before the curtain dropped over the old corporation. He ushered the system into existence under the name of General Committee. Most of the Special Committees were absorbed into the General Committee, which practically carried on the work of the Municipality. The reason of the change was this. The Special Committees being necessarily composed of a few members not unfrequently no meetings were held for want of a quorum; this was considered to be very inconvenient and sometimes annoying; Sir Stuart Hogg met the difficulty by summoning three or four Special Committees together for the consideration of cognate questions. But this was considered irregular. It sometimes happened that only the members of the Finance Committee were present, while not one representative of the other Committees attended, and although business was done in the name of the four Committees summoned together, in reality it was done by one Committee. The present editor of the *Indian Daily News*, who was then an active member of the Corporation, cannot be unaware of the fact. Sir Stuart Hogg with the consent of the Justices amalgamated the standing Special Committees with one or two exceptions into a General Committee, Mr. Metcalfe after working the Special Committee system for one year came to the same conclusions at which his predecessor had arrived, and appointed the Town Council. The name as we have said above is new and illegal, but the system is not novel. The Town Council system has not, however, wholly superseded the Special Committees. In addition to the Town Council there are already several standing special Committees in existence, to wit, the Market Committee, the Bustee Committee, the Tank Committee, the Collectorate Committee, the Jute Ware-houses Committee and the Assessment Appeal Committee. Then Special Committees are now and then appointed by the Commissioners for the consideration of special subjects, for instance the Night-soil Committee, the Committee of Enquiry into the Collectorate, the Committee to revise the administration report and many others, which we need not name. The Town Council also appoint Sub-Committees from among their own body; we may name some of them, for example, the Tramway Committee the Budget Committee, the Establishment Revision Committee, the Stores Committee, the Bye-laws Committee, the Road Expenditure Committee and the like. Thus the present mode of work may be said to be a combination of the Town Council and Special Committee system. Men with special subjects are put upon special Committees, while members with general qualifications are nominated to the Town Council. If, as the *Statesman* says, the majority of the members of the present corporation require training in business, the Town Council, though illegally called so, constitute we think the best training ground for them, for business of all sorts comes before the Council. There are many reasons. why for the transaction of ordinary business the Town Council system is by far the most convenient and suitable. It may be called the cabinet system. Under the special Committee system the Finance Committee, which wielded the power of the purse, was necessarily looked upon as the most important, and many members seemed anxious for enlistment in it. That Committee practically sat in judgment upon the other Committees, a result which these as a matter of course did not like. There was thus a feeling of jealousy among them. Then the special Committee system bore hard upon the Chairman and the few working members of the Corporation. It is notorious that in this as in other public bodies there are busy bees and drones. Now most of the Committees can hardly work satisfactorily or successfully without the busy bees, the inevitables, if we may so call them. The greater the number of Committees, the greater the strain upon the inevitables and the executive. Indeed, under Mr. Metcalfe the Committees met so frequently that the few working numbers had to attend almost every day for two or three hours consecutively. It could hardly be expected that business men could give so much time to extra work of this kind. Hence the introduction of the Town Council, which now meets once a week and business is carried on smoothly. The *Statesman* refers to the system of business adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies. Our contemporary says: "The special committees are appointed by the bureaux, each of the eleven bureaux choosing a member for each. And it is in the bureaux, and especially in these committees, that the real work of the French Chamber is done. Each meets in secret with its own chairman and reporter. The report is ultimately submitted to the entire house, which has the right to accept it or modify it at will. But the effect of a carefully considered report so doubly sifted is usually decisive, and the recommendations of the Committee are for the most part accepted." If the French Chamber has eleven bureaux, the Calcutta Corporation has only one, which is the Town Council. But the Council appoints Special Committees whenever necessary. The Town Council meets once a week, and a full report of its proceedings is printed and circulated. In order to secure a faithful report of the meetings of the Town Council the best available reporter in the town has been engaged by the municipality. The number of members of the town Council in our opinion is too large; it may with great advantage be cut down to one half, so that it may be a compact body of really good and able men of business, but the system we submit is the best calculated to facilitate and promote, business. It is the system followed in the Cabinet of England, in the Indian Council of the Secretary of State, in the Councils of the Governor General and the Presidency Governors of India, and in the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta. By all means appoint Special Committees of experts on special questions, but let ordinary business be conducted by a General Committee, which will have all the threads of a question in their hands.

IMPERIALISM OR MILITARY DESPOTISM?

IS IT imperialism or military despotism? The reader is aware that a short time ago Mr. Macpherson, special correspondent of the London *Standard* with the field-force in Affghansthan, was summarily ejected by General Roberts, who appointed one of his staff as the *budli* of the disgraced Special. The correspondence on the subject has reached England, and the last English mail brought the comments of the London Press upon it. As might be expected the *Standard* has thrown its shield over its correspondent, and in temperate but firm language condemns General Roberts. "What General Roberts objected to," says the *Standard*, 'was the communication of any facts to the English public, save in the language he dictated and in the light he approved, and the passing of strictures on any portion of the operations for which he was responsible. Like many other persons in authority, he wanted flatterers and servants, not independent critics." As for the puffing Pretyman finding a place in the columns of the *Standard*, that paper says: "General Roberts, since dismissing our correspondent, has been good enough to send letters to us written by Captain Pretyman. We need scarcely say we have not printed them. We cannot allow even commanders of columns to appoint the correspondents of this journal. Dismiss them they may, replace them they cannot." This is as it should be. The London paper does not stand in dread of Indian authority, and would not care for the pleasure or displeasure of even a general of columns. Our contemporary of the *Englishman* in noticing the subject remarks:

Of all the blunders perpetrated by General Roberts, and they are neither few nor trivial, he has probably by this time discovered that the most damaging to his reputation has been his endeavour to burke the truth by first bullying, and then, to the best of his ability, suppressing, Mr. Macpherson. No more grievous miscalculation either of the probable effect of an action on the public mind, or of the relative power of General Roberts and the Press, could have been made. As long as special correspondents are allowed, or it is supposed that they are allowed, unfettered freedom to write what they believe to be the truth, Generals may at least depend upon the public bringing an unbiassed judgment to bear on their various statements. When correspondents are not allowed freedom to write what they believe to be the truth, the public naturally conclude that the truth must be considered too damaging for publication, and no reputation, however well deserved, can survive the blighting influence of such a suspicion. If General Roberts believed his own views of things to be the true ones, and wished the public to believe the same, his only chance lay in allowing those who thought differently the fullest opportunity of ventilating their opinions. Whatever his sins against the higher military science, he had been successful, and success covers a multitude of sins. He stood, in short, a fair chance of being accepted as the hero of the campaign. This chance he has deliberately thrown away. He was stupid enough to imagine that his *ipse dixit* about matters in respect of which he was an interested witness, would be accepted by the public as a satisfactory substitute for the testimony of independent witnesses whose mouths he himself had stopped. Of course, this could never have been the case even for a moment. But had there been any chance of such a device being attended with momentary success, General Roberts should have remembered that, while his power was for a day, the power of the Press would long outlive any such brief authority.

Again:

The worst terrorism, the most perfect system of repression, that General Roberts in the Kurm Valley, or Major Smith at Jelalabad (we acquit General Sir Sam Browne of such folly), can, at the best, establish, can procure only temporary concealment, and that only at the cost of engendering suspicions worse than the truth. Special correspondents may be expelled from the camps, but the officers with the force have eyes and understandings, and they will neither lie, nor keep perpetual silence, to save the reputations of men for whose errors they are among the first to suffer. In the meantime

he conviction that they are being humbugged has converted the public into hostile, where they would have been friendly, critics.

It is, perhaps, not altogether unnatural that a man who, for the first time in his life, finds himself in command of an army, with all the resources of the most despotic system of law at his disposal, should think a newspaper correspondent, or even the whole Press, very small vermin indeed. How completely the acquisition of power must have turned General Roberts' head is shown by his falling under the curious delusion that by a stroke of his pen he could not only expel a newspaper correspondent from his Kurm Valley, but regulate the affairs of his employers in London, and induce them to palm off the compositions of Captain Pretyman upon the public as disinterested narratives.

But after all is General Roberts alone to blame? Did not the Press Commissioner inform the press immediately after the suppression of Mr. Macpherson that General Roberts had acted under orders of the Government of India? If this be the fact, are we to consider General Roberts' act only as a manifestation of military despotism or as a part and parcel of the present policy of imperialism? Of late the Government of India has become very jealous of the expression of independent opinion either through the press or through public bodies. Firstly, the Vernacular Press Act. Secondly, the peremptory Lahore circular forbidding departmental heads to give out official secrets. Thirdly, the muzzle put upon Major Osborne, suspected of connection with that fire-brand, the *Statesman* newspaper. Fourthly, the angry reply of the Viceroy to the British Indian Association regarding the cotton duties. And lastly "systematic efforts" in certain camps of the Frontier Field-force "to keep unpalatable truths out of the public papers by insulting and browbeating their correspondents when known, and subjecting officers to impertinent personal interrogatories when suspected." "Such a system of terrorism," says the *Englishman*, "has been established in the camp that it is only from private letters we can obtain unvarnished accounts of what occurs, and we are obliged to use even these accounts with caution, in order that the writers, being unable to recognise their own expressions, may not be compelled to convict themselves when challenged as to their authorship." Now, what do these facts disclose? Do they unmask only military despotism or a relentless imperialism? We are filled with pain, dismay, and chagrin as we watch the progress and developement of this new imperialism. What was the necessity for this repressive and coercive policy? The bark of the State was careering over the placid waters of Indian loyalty and attachment; there is not a soul in India, who does not feel grateful to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress for Her beneficent rule; how all India in one voice welcomed her august Heir and blessed Her own illustrious name on the Proclamation day. And yet all these loyal demonstrations have been followed by a relentless imperialism, such as it has not been our lot to witness since the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown. What a reward of loyalty! Alas! alas!

LORD LYTTON AT LAHORE.

LORD LYTTON as usual made an eloquent and effective speech at the last annual exhibition of the Punjab University College. The history of that College was given in a brief introductory speech by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. The primary object of the institution is to promote the diffusion of European science as far as possible through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Punjab, and the improvement and extension of vernacular literature generally, to afford encouragement to the enlightened study of the Eastern classical languages and literature, to associate the learned and influential classes of the province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education. At the same time we are told every encouragement is afforded to the study of the English language and literature. English is regarded as the medium of instruction and examination in all subjects, which cannot be completely taught in the vernacular. No patriotic native can fail to sympathize with the leading objects of the Punjab University, but looking at the institution as involving the grand issues between Oriental and English education we cannot but say that without a large admixture of the English element it will not succeed to raise the national character of the people of India. Lord Lytton was in ecstacy about the success of the Punjab University. His Lordship said:

Gentlemen, when I inquire to whom is this college indebted for the endowment of those scholarships and fellowships, the competition for which is increasing, not only in number but in quality, not only throughout the whole of Northern India, but even from beyond the borders of India itself, I find that the sources of endowment are spontaneous subscriptions and donations from all the middle classes and from all the great chiefs and princes of a province whose martial population have assuredly shown themselves when rightly appealed to by no means indifferent to the advantages of intellectual culture. Well then, what is the cause of the marked popular support which this institution has from the very outset commanded—what is the reason that it has, as we all know among its warm well-wishers and liberal patrons, the rulers of Kashmir, Jheend, Nabha, Bhawulpur, Maler Kotla, and many other ruling princes and great nobles of the Punjab State? Well gentlemen, I think the reason why this college has so large a popular support is that it has a popular object and a popular method. The education it provides for the country is an education practically directed, not to changing or altering or replacing, but to improving what is already best in the actual life and character of the people of the country. And it is all this, because in the constitution of the college the elders of the people have an influential voice in directing the education of the youth of the country. Gentlemen, when education is not compulsory, it must be popular if it is to be anything more than superficial; but education cannot be popular unless it appeals to the *moral sense* of the people in a manner intelligible to the *common sense* of the people. Now, the two great educational principles with which this college is specially identified, in my mind at least, are these:—*firstly*, that the medium of instruction shall be the mother tongue of the student; and *secondly*, that the object of instruction shall be to develope the sentiment of an enlightened loyalty by associating with it all those sentiments of natural reverence, duty, and self-respect which every race inherits from the highest types of its own special character, whatever that character may be; and of which for every student there will always exist in his own inherited religion, whatever that religion may be, natural sources instinctively revered.

All this is well enough. But we make bold to say that centuries of Oriental learning unless it be engrafted on adequate English training will not revive the Indian nation. The policy of the education charter of 1854 is decidedly the best. Combine English with Oriental education, but in doing so give prominence to the former. The latter will advance with the progress of the former. Has not this been the case in Bengal? But subordinate English to Oriental education, and you will only multiply Pundits and Moulavis, but not those active agents of true civilization, which the English Colleges have produced in different parts of India. Lord Lytton is determined to give the Punjab University an independent corporate existence. His Lordship said:

Gentlemen, this College is to me no new object of interest. Three years ago, in reply to an address from the Anjuman, I stated my intention to introduce as soon as possible the necessary legislation for giving to this college the complete status of a recognised University. That intention was opposed by many influential interests and sentiments, and I need scarcely remind you that its fulfilment was necessarily subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State. But so far as the fulfilment of it depended on myself, I think I can say with sincerity that the promise I then gave has not been unredeemed. That promise was given on the 1st January 1877 and before the end of January the Government of India had officially recommended to the Secretary of State the immediate establishment of this college on the footing of a regularly constituted University, with power to confer degrees. Well, gentlemen, our recommendation was eventually accepted and sanctioned though, not without reserve, or without some restrictions which, personally, I confess I regret, and which I still hope may not be permanently maintained. In the meanwhile, however, the Government of India had lost no time in framing a Bill for the purpose of giving to the object which you have at heart, and which we have at heart, the fullest effect that is at present practically possible, and that Bill is still I believe under the consideration of your Collegiate Senate. Gentlemen, ten years have now elapsed since the Punjab University was established, and this, therefore, I may say, is the decennial celebration of its progressively useful existence. The past history of the institution justifies, I think, the readiness with which three years ago I acknowledged, and with which I am still desirous, so far as lies in my power, to promote its claim to exercise all the privileges, and to discharge all the functions of a fully and completely constituted University. But if anything were still wanting to justify that claim, surely I think it might be found in the statements we have heard, and the result we have witnessed to-day. For my own part, I listened just now to the address of my Hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, with feelings very much akin to those of a man who is receiving from a schoolmaster a glowing account of the promising disposition and the rapid intellectual progress of some adopted child whose future career in the world he is ambitious to promote, whilst at the same time he is conscious that that career must mainly depend upon the character and conduct of the youngster himself.

Again:

"I think that, in the practical results of the already more or less abandoned effort to concentrate in a single institution confined to the province of Lower Bengal all the privileges and functions of University training and authority, we have rather a serious warning than an encouraging example. And even were it otherwise I am persuaded that no college of University in any other part of India could possibly pursue the objects, or efficiently perform the work which are specially characteristic of this college. It seems to me, therefore, almost absurd to talk with apprehension of the possible evils and mischiefs which may be expected from future competition between the Universities of Lahore and Calcutta. Gentlemen, between these institutions I hope that emulation may always exist, but competition I think there can never be. The objects, the method, the relative spheres of action of these two institutions are not only different; they are essentially dissimilar. It never has been the ambition, and I am sure it never will be the ambition, of this institution to set up an educational standard for every part of India. Gentlemen, I am not concerned in this place, or at this time, to express any opinion as to whether the system developed by this college is better or worse than the systems pursued by any other educational institution in India. But it is essential to any fair consideration of the claims of this college to a place among the universities of India that we should bear in mind the extent to which its educational objects and methods are different from those of any University at present existing in India; and that we should also appreciate the reason of that difference. The University training of Calcutta may be suitable to the national character of the native populations of Lower Bengal; but it is certainly not suited to the very different national character of the native populations of Upper India. The attempt to impose such a training upon them might possibly weaken their nationality, but it certainly would not strengthen their loyalty. And to deprive these loyal and high-spirited populations of the fullest advantages of a University training which is admirably suited to the development of their national life would, in my opinion, be a gross administrative injustice.

We do not by any means wish that the Viceroy should commit "administrative injustice" either for the sake of Bengal or Manchester, Bengal has not the slightest objection to the recognition of the independence of the Punjab in educational matters. But we do think that the whole country is deeply interested in the revival of the native intellect of the Punjab, and that nothing will contribute more effectually to that revival than the widest diffusion of liberal English education among the Sikhs. Any measure which will tend to curtail that blessing will not only amount to "an administrative injustice" but to a gross national wrong. Dr. Leitner has great influence over the Punjabis, and he has carried them in this oriental move; by all means let it be fostered, but let not the cause of high English education suffer in the Punjab.

RELIGION IN INDIA.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains an excellent article on the subject of Religion in India. The writer, Mr. H. G. Keene, makes a running but very interesting commentary on the growth of the different systems of religion in the country. He says that the religions, which have had their origin in India, govern almost one-half the population of the world. Thus the total population of the world is given at 1,330,000,000, and the numbers which follow Buddism and Brahminism come to 611,000,000. India thus still holds the preeminence of being the spiritual teacher of nearly half the population of the world. The Hindu Pantheon, says the *Reviewer*, is covered with "a roof of many tinted glass." Many climates and soils have combined to produce its various elements. The proto-Aryan hymns to the Dawn, the Clouds, and the Forces that surrounded man in his days of simpleness; the historical pretension of the later Epic Poems; the didactic triviality of the legal Codes; the monstrous fecundity of the Puranas; and even the subtlety of the Alexandrian Greeks; all these have been absorbed in the multifarious fabric. The creed of Moslems, the writer remarks, is less eclectic. Coming down from a branch of the spiritual-minded race of Shem it cannot brook idolatry or authropomorphism, and considers Trinitarians blasphemous because they admit "participation" into the great attributes of the one. Yet, even here, the influences of external civilisation have had their power and will have it more and more. Just as the cold graces of the Taj at Agra have been draped and decked by the soft velvet of verdant foliage raised about them by English gardeners, so the naked austerity of Islam was once framed in the graces of Chivalry, of Science, and of Art. The Hindu mind, the *Reviewer* shews, was at a stand-still from the fall of the Hindu dynasties at Ujain, Kanauj, and Delhi (about the 11th century of our era) to the complete establishment of British Administration after the mutiny of 1857. Speaking of the ancient philosophy of

India, the *Reviewer* says, "from want of a proper Organon, and also perhaps from an impatience of th slow labour of accurate and methodical observation, the early Hindus failed in this ambitious endeavour. But their two oldest systems the *Sankhya* and the *Nyaya*, show intelligent and even resolute attempts to systematise what was known of the world, the former synthetically, the latter by way of analysis. The Sankhya School, with brilliant generalisation almost anticipating the modern scheme of Herbert Spencer, taught that the source of Matter and of Force was eternal and uniform, and that the phenomenal Kosmos was born of the union of evolution with the perceiving mind. The Nyaya on the other hand, held that cosmogony was "dualistic in the sense of assuming the existence of eternal atoms, side by side, either with eternal souls, or with the Supreme Soul of the Universe." Thus, though founded on a metaphysical analysis, the Nyaya philosopy was not truly inductive; and, not being based on the study of phenomena, has no inborn principle of permanance. Yet such labours can never be quite thrown away or useless. These interesting, even important, speculations have, it may be hoped, prepared a seed-plot in which the germs of truth may some day strike root." As for Buddism, he says, Buddha presents all the marks of a true reformer; disinterestedness, energy, and success. Forsaking the pomp of rank and the pleasures of affluence, he devoted himself to the service of mankind: and at this moment his followers far outnumber those of Jesus himself or any other religious teacher. In the enthusiastic language of a modern European admirer, Buddha was "a great deal more than a prophet; a rare, exceptional, and altogether transcendental incarnation of moral perfection." He preached a gospel of pure living without hope of recompense in a future state; and that gospel was received throughout India for a thousand years. But ritualism, credulity, hope, fear, sensuousness, all lived on side by side with it, and ever effacing it more and more from the humble, hardworked masses and from the idle aristocracy alike; till at last the "law of the wheel" disappeared from India, to find a still wider home in Ceylon; in the southern Peninsula; among the philosophic schools of China; and on the steppes of High Asia and the mountains of Thibet. The *Reviewer* next glances at the revival of the religious sentiment in India under the influence of Western knowledge and civilization. Ram Mohun Roy was the herald of this revival. "Of studious mind and eclectic nature," the *Reviewer* remarks, "he bestirred himself to revive among his countrymen the old simplicity of creed and worship inculcated in the Vedas, casting all, however, in a form so tinctured with Unitarian Christianity that he was joined by a Missionary the Rev. W. Adam, and when he went to Europe, twenty years later, Miss Martineau (as has been already seen) regarded the Rajah as a Christian. Associating with himself the well known Dwarika Natha Thakur (or Dwarkanauth Tagore) and other influential and liberal minded Hindus, he set on foot a church, with a place of worship and a distinctive title, which, gradually dropping all belief in any special written revelation, stood forth as following the book of Nature and its Divine Author as intuitively perceived." Ram Mohun Roy's theism was founded on the Vedas and the Vedanta. But under the leadership of Babu Debendranath Tagore the emancipation of the Brahmo Somaj from the scripture was marked, and under the guidance of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen it was complete. After analyzing the doctrines of Keshub Chunder, the *Reviewer* says:

How are the mighty fallen! A successful preacher, both in India and in Europe, courted, followed, and respected, as an almost divine deliverer, the Babu seems to have lost the old fervour and unselfishness of character and conduct, which once marked him out among the millions. At the present date from a train of circumstances too ignoble and complicated to be here explained, the Babu is deserted by most of his old disciples; the venerable Debendra is little more than a historical hero; a brawl has taken place over the sanctuary in Calcutta which was only appeased by the action of the police, some of the worshippers have become complete positivists, others have become followers of a southern teacher, Daya Nund Sarsuti. This person has returned to the authority of the Vedas; but his church (the *Arya Somaj*) is said to be spreading, and to be affiliated to a Theosophic Society in the United States. It has branches in Upper India, and will probably end by merging in one of the forms of Vaishnavism of which Daya Nund himself will be the *Avatar*.

Such has been the progress of the religious sentiment under British rule and civilization.

The *Reviewer* gives a brief account of the progress of Christianity. About three hundred years ago the Christian banner was unfurled in India. In 1580 the Jessuit fathers established the first Christian missions in this country. After three hundred years what is the sum-total of Christian progress in India? It is thus given in the article under notice:

Catholics according to Statement prepared for the late Ecumenical Council.	730,000
Protestants according to official returns. ...	318,000
Total ..	1,048,000
Add for Portuguese and French possessions,	
Goa	230,000
Pondicherry	116,050

Has Christianity made much impression upon the educated natives or masses? Read what Christian witnesses themselves say. Miss Martineau thus describes in her *History of the Peace* the struggle in Ram Mohun Roy's mind about the Christian faith:

"He became a Christian, and gloried till he came to England in the liberty and liberality secured, as he believed, by that faith. He learned the languages necessary for studying the scriptures in the original; and, from them he directly derived his views of the comprehension, charity, and fundamental freedom of the Christian religion. He arrived in England in 1831, to watch over the reconstruction of the Company's charter. The impressible Hindu was sufficiently excited by the merely political movements of the time; but its religious conflicts affected him much more deeply. He could not recognise the Christianity he had learned and so dearly loved amidst the pretention of the Tractarians and the ascetism of the Evangelicals, and the wrath of the Irish Protestants, and the tumult of the Irish Catholics, and the contests between the church and the Dissenters, and the widening split in the Scottish Church, and the profane antics of the Irvingites. He went to hear all within his reach, he poured out his wondered sorrow at what he saw, and he wasted day by day. A sickly hue, not concealed by the dark skin, settled on his cheek; the hair round the turban became thin and lank; . . . the cheerful voice grew listless and hoarse; the light of the eye went out, ... he sank at the first touch of illness."

The *Reviewer* remarks: "This picture of the end of the noblest of modern Brahmans, drawn by the hand of one who witnessed it with the keen sympathy of a gifted woman, is worth the study of the friends of Christian missions, as a hint of the effect their operations are calculated to produce upon the higher Asiatic natures on whom they may be brought to bear. Clerical readers may frown, and perhaps call us Atheists, and other bad names—as is their unhappy custom; but the fact remains that it is far easier to unsettle such minds and render them permanently weak and anxious, than it is to give them any abiding assurance as regards the unverifiable." As for the influence of Christianity on the masses, we give the following testimony of the united Anglican Bishops of India in their letter to the English clergy of May 1874:

"There is nothing which can at all warrant the opinion that the heart of the people has been largely touched or that the conscience of the people has been affected seriously. There is no advance in the direction of faith in Christ . . . the condition is one rather of stagnation."

The *Reviewer* adds: "But what else can be reasonably expected from so confused a teaching where one is of Paul and another of Cephas; and where worst of all, one proclaims the necessity of tradition as an interpreter of Revelation; while numbers of others, holding with Whateley that scripture is rather needed as the interpreter of traditional doctrine, insist in practice each upon his own interpretation of the Divine message?"

The *Reviewer* thus speculates on the religious future of India:

The reasons for questioning whether the cure of India's religious doubts and difficulties can ever be found in modern Christianity are many and strong. It might at first sight be supposed that Christianity, a Semitic creed coming through an Aryan channel, would be likely to recommend itself to the subjects of Britain in India. But we can see two things very plainly; first, that Christianity has been hitherto offered to Musalmans and Hindus in vain; secondly, that it is now so impregnated with European ideas as to be quite unsuited to them in any of its existing forms.

Again:

What then is the religious future for which India is to aspire and to prepare? Is Britain, the most progressive country (as her sons say) of progressive Europe, to give no assistance to her helpless sister? We have seen how British religion appeared to the modern Indian Reformer; how he languished and pined away in the din of Christian dissensions and amid the strife of tongues. That dissension has not decreased since the days of Ram Mohan Rai; and in addition to the clamour of sectarians there is now, more and more distinctly heard, the voice of those who doubt as to the very basis of all dogmatic theology. What then remains, but to turn to the book of Nature? Let us take to heart those brave and honest words of Helmholtz,

"Complete truth carries with it the antidote against the bane and danger which follow in the train of half knowledge. A cheerfully laborious and temperate people—a people morally strong—can afford to look truth full in the face. Nor are they to be ruined by the enunciation of one-sided theories even when these may appear to threaten the basis of society."

Real practical scientific education has only within the last three years or so been introduced into the curriculum of the Calcutta University. Were it made general throughout the continent of India, it is possible that an electric lamp would be kindled for teachers, pupils, inspectors, and the whole thinking community, from which, like a beneficent epidemic light would win its way among the whole population. Then if it appeard that the book of Nature was not irreconcileable with any professed written revelation (otherwise edifyin) it may be hoped that the people being in the main wise and, honest, would act accordingly. Unless there be no God which can never be proved, the phenomena of the Kosmos must in some way or other be a divine revelation to man. This forms, for those by whom those phenomena are rightly apprehended, a common basis for real Catholicity, *quod semper ubique et ab omnibus creditum*. On that rock if we but build our church, all necessary truth may be reasonably hoped for. Felt for by the *Sankhya* and by Plato, brought near by Descartes and organised by Spinoza, this conviction has in our own time, been expanded in to a system by Herbert Spencer and his followers, and appears, so far as can at present be seen, to be making its way among all European thinkers who seek to introduce the intellect into religion. The late Mr. Mill with all his singular training seems to have reached at last the conclusion that the evidence for the causation of the Kosmos was capable of inductive demonstration, and an almost equally original thinker once spoke scarcely less distinctly, though with guarded language, before Indian hearers.

The *Reviewer* is quite right. Christianity has little chance in this country; in the present state of the revival of the Hindu mind the religious feeling will ultimately find a proper satisfaction in a clear perception of the physical truths, in other words in the great Book of Native.

A CURIOUS CASE.

WE have before us the particulars of a curious case in a judgment of Mr. Justice Kennedy. It is the suit of Beynuddin Nushkar *vrs.* Romzan Nushkar and others. "This case" says Mr. Justice Kennedy, "is one of considerable peculiarity. It illustrates several phenomena of Indian life, especially the strange influence which is exercised by Hindu laws and institutions over Mussulmans resident in Districts where these are prevalent." We have not space for all the facts of the case, but we will give a few noticeable points. Mr. Justice Kennedy thus sets forth:

The plaint states that (1st.) Shamsoodin Nuskur late of Ballariah in Thanna Bankipore in the 24 Pergunnahs in the Province of Bengal, a Sunnee Mahomedan, deceased died intestate in the month of Augeran 1239 B.S. corresponding with the month of June 1832 leaving considerable property moveable and immoveable in Calcutta and in the 24 Pergunnahs.

2nd. The said Shamsoodin Nuskur was twice married. His first wife was named Dhoal Bibee. She died in the life time of the said Shamsoodin Nuskur, having had issue of her marriage with the said Shamsoodin Nuskur, 3 sons and 4 daughters, named respectively Danish Mahomed Nuskur, Tajoodin Nuskur, Habeeb Nuskur, Jureema Bibee, Sukeena Bibee, Tota Bibee and Kharo Bibee, of whom the said Habeeb Nuskur died in the life time of the said Shamsoodin Nuskur and the others survived him.

3rd. The second wife of the said Shamsoodin Nuskur was named Champa Bibee. She is still living and there were issue of her marriage with the said Shamsoodin Nuskur the Defendant Romzan Nuskur and the Plaintiff, and the Defendants Mehurinnessa Bibee and Khatoornessa Bibee. The said Haneep Nuskur died intestate in the month of Paus 1244 B.S., corresponding with the month of December 1837, leaving a widow and an only son viz, the Defendants Zareena Bibee and Zinab Ali Nuskur him surviving, and the pedigree here set forth is admitted by the Defendants written statements.

The Plaintiff i.e. Beynoodin one of the sons of the second marriage and the Defendants are or represent——Champa Bibee and her children other than the Plaintiff.

The Plaintiff's case shortly is:—that in the year 1844 there was a partition of the entire property of Shamsoodin Nuskur and its accretions between the two families of Dhoal Bibee and Champa Bibee, that the Defendant as the eldest son and manager of Champa's family took possession of the entire property alloted to them, that he recieved the rents and profits, that he supported the other members of that family and in fact to put it concisely that he acted —— as if they were a Hindoo joint family and that he was the Kurta, and that he had in this way considerably increased the property—the Plaintiff seeks for an account and Partition. No doubt this is *prima facie* anomalous state of facts to rise in a Mussulman camp, but my experience at the Bar shows me that it is not by any means without precedent and I take it that in any case whatever might be the law of the parties the fact of one member of the family obtaining on behalf of the others possession of their property and administering it on their behalf would raise a fiduciary relation between them and that all the members of the family would be properly deemed to be in possession at least until something occurred to make that possession adverse so as to produce result not very dissimilar from those which occur in the case of a genuine Kurta.

The Defendant first raised frivolous objections to the jurisdiction and then set out in third para of the written statement his principal defence on the merits. There he denies the alleged partition and says "he carried on business together with Tazoodin Nuskur one of the sons of Dhoal Bibee another widow of the Shamsoodin Nuskur, for their joint personal benefit and as such Co-partners made consider-

able profits out of which several immoveable properties were purceased, and that on the 5th day of Falgoon 1250 B.S. corresponding with the 16th day of February 1844, an (Ekrarnamah) agreement was come to between this Defendant and the said Tazoodin Nuskar who as the eldest male member of the family was in possession of the whole of the Estate of the said Shamsoodin Nuskar deceased."

(It is not altogether unworthy of observation that the Defendant himself treats the family as having been under the Kartaship of Tazoodin before the Partition.)

The extracts we have given above mark the influence which the laws and institutions of the Hindus sometimes exercise over Mussulman life. But if the case is curious as an intermixture of Hindu and Mahomedan customs, it is also curious for the amount of hard swearing covered by it. Mr. Justice Kennedy remarks :

In order however fully to appreciate the subsequent history of the case as well as some other important points connected with the period of the partition itself. "I shall be obliged to refer to the evidence of the Defendant and I am bound to say that I have never yet in any way had to deal with a witness who seemed to me more than untrustworthy. He was as tute also in evading questions, and when he had formed a formula which he thought convenient, he would repeat it over and over again to avoid giving an answer. His manner of giving evidence impressed me very unfavorably but there was more than mere manner, there was an absolute determination to remain within certain lines of entrenchment which he had designed for himself one of which I shall now refer to. Mr. Bannerjee who in his very able address had suggested that the Plaintiff had inspection of the Defendants books and had not been able to discover or at least had not given in evidence a single item corroborating the Plaintiff's claim. The Plaintiffs Counsel denied having had any inspection and it became necessary for me to refer to the Defendant's verified list of documents and I there found this extraordinary statement. "That according to the best of my knowledge, remembrance, information and belief I have not now and never have had in my own possession or power or in the possession or power of my attorneys or agents or attorney or agent or in the possession or power of any other persons or person in my behalf any deed, account, books of account, voucher, receipt, letter, momorandum, paper, or writing or any copy of or extract from any such document or any other document whatsoever so far as I have been able to ascertain from the plaint filed in this case relating to the matter in question in this suit or any of them, therein any entry has been made relative to such matter or any of them other than and except the documents set forth in the aforesaid list. And again that by the plaint filed in this suit although the Plaintiff claims interest in certain properties but for the Plaintiff not giving any particulars or description of these properties I am unable to state definitely whether any and what documents I have in my possession custody or power relating to the said properties."

Now on looking at the plaint and the schedule one sees that though no boundaries are given which might perhaps have entitled the defendant to call for particulars or to have the plaint amended there is a demand of land in certain Mouza, as in most of which the defendant admitted that he raises objections to the land claimed by the Plaintiffs. We find him denying knowlege of certain particulars and on cross-examination admitting them to be the very description of lands mentioned in the Ikrar and finding he has been stating in the box that he has no deeds documents or papers whatever except the Ikrar and a certain copy of a judgment, I am bound to say that I entirely disbelieve the statement of the Defendant in the affidavit as to his reason for not furnishing any substantial list of documents. Further he denies that he never had in his possession any document save those two mentioned, but in his evidence it appears that he had a list of the properties handed to him along with the agreement which he says he has lost and that he had regular accounts and books which he destroyed. In this the affidavit is clearly false.

I must observe however, that I do not feel at all inclined to beleive his statement that he has not any other books or papers. His story that he being at variance with his brothers and suspecting him of cheating them permitted him to retain the title deed is in the highest degree improbable and when asked about Batwara he at first said it was not kept in the same place with his important papers and had been lost since 10 or 12 years ago, but when he was asked what the important papers were he said he had none save the Ekrar and office copy of the Fysala which was unfortunately for him in the fact if it appears to have been issued in the year 1875. It is tasking my credulity too much to ask me to believe that the Ekrar was the only document he possessed and that this was what he meant when he spoke of important papers. Again after some experience of litigation in this country, I am unable to believe that the Defendant had destroyed all his books and accounts up to the last two or three years save for one reason which is that the books up to that time contained entries which would have testified to the truth of the Plaintiff's and the falsehood of the Defendants' story. The Zemindary books are of the highest value as evidence in cases too numerous to mention, and are always so far as I can discover preserved with the utmost care, their production when their production would be undesirable is always accounted for by Cyclones and white ants never so far as I remember by wilful destruction. It may well be that when the Plaintiff in August 1875 threatened to enforce his claims Romzan may have proceeded to destroy the earlier books and to keep new books so as to avoid any dangerous entries, but if that be so, what inference can be drawn save that which which naturally arises against the spoliation. The absence of documents specially of the Batwarah referred to in the Ikrar without any trustworthy account of their disappearance the absence of the account books both of the zamindaries and household with an account given of them which I cannot accept as true, raise in my mind the strongest presumption against the Defendant's story and in favor of the Plaintiff.

We should like to know whether any steps have been taken to bring the author of this hard swearing to justice.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

JUST as we were closing the paper yesterday we received the heart-rending intelligence of the demise of Raja Degumber Mitter C. S. I. who breathed his last yester-morning at 7-30 A. M. This melancholy event is a deep personal affliction to us and a terrible blow to the nation. In the freshness of grief we have not been able to collect our thoughts, and have therefore sought to discharge our solemn obligation by stringing at random the leading facts of his remarkable career, which the reader will find in a Supplement to this issue. Need we add that the delay which has occurred in the appearance of the present issue is due to this sudden and sad pressure upon our space ?

WE UNDERSTAND that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and suite will leave the capital for Darjeeling on the 23rd instant. His Honor will pay a flying visit to Rungpore.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that our esteemed friend Babu PearyChand Mittra is passing through the press a volume of *Spiritual Stray Leaves* containing expositions of the Aryas on *God* and *Soul*. As a limited number of copies will be published, those who wish to have the book, should apply to him at No. 7 Swallow Lane. Babu Debendernath Tagore has headed the subscription book by subscribing for 100 copies, price one rupee per copy.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Babu Nilmadhub Mookerjea, a leading medical practitioner of this city. He began life as an assistant in a mercantile firm, but like his friend and coadjutor the late Babu Durgachurn Banerjea he took to the study of medicine from a fatal case of lilness in his family. He greatly distinguished himself in the Calcutta Medical College, and turned out a most successful practitioner. He was one of the best educated among the early graduates of the Medical College. For many years he was the Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College. His death is mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers.

Babu Nilmadhub Mookerjea's death renders the office of Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Calcutta Medical College vacant. We hope it will be given to his assistant Babu Govind Chunder Chatterjea, who has undoubtedly the best claim. Babu Gobind Chunder is a distinguished graduate of the College, and holds the highest testimonials from its Principals and Professors We know him personally and can testify most cheerfully to his sterling worth and high character. Although he holds the post of junior Demonstrator of Anatomy he is not at all demonstrative in his manner, and his modesty we consider is an additional recommendation in his favour.

MR. I. C. HOPE has been charged by the Government of India with the preparation of a Bill for the relief of indebted ryots in the Deccan in conformity with certain instructions issued by the Secretary of State. He has been instructed to consult the Government of Bombay in the settlement of the detailed provisions of the Bill. Hence his recent appearance in Bombay, which some of the local journals could not account for.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent announcing the death of the notorious swindler Benegopal :

The notorious convict Banee Gopal Mookerjee is no more ! He has fallen a victim to small-pox, which is now raging furiously, aye, epidemically both here and n such adjacent places as *Nobodeep*, *Santipoor* and other places. On Wednesday the 9th instant when he first fell sick, a rumour of his death arose in the town which on enquiry, was found to be a mischievous *canard*. But the first symptoms of his disease were of such a malignant type that every hope of his recovery was even then abandoned. Hoping against hope, the Superintendent of the Jail, Dr. Bensley, spared no pains to save his life, but death had already marked him for his own He breathed his last yesterday (Thursday) at about 2 P.M., leaving an old mother and one or two children with his widow to lament his fate. The cruel destiny of Fate which brought him here, in September last, from the *Presidency Jail*, is but an apt illustration of what the Hindoos call by the name of *Naot*. Soon after the reduction of his sentence, by the Calcutta High Court, from life-long transportation to that of 14 years, in August last, when he was going to be sent to the *Andamans*, the great defamation case of Rai Judu Nath Rai Bahadoor *vrs. Indian Mirror* arose, in which he was cited as a witness and brought here to pay the last penalty of his life. As other state prosecutions were under the contemplation of Government, it was not thought advisable to remove him, even after the break down of Anunda Babu's case. The Government not knowing what was in the womb of futurity, thought of making much of his confessions and statements in bringing guilt home to some of his supposed accomplices. But man proposes, God disposes. What dying declarations he has made, I know not ; but in justice to many able officers of Government, who are now under its displeasure for their inability to detect Banesy's friends, and whose fate depended upon his words, his last accents should have been heard and recorded.

VANITY FAIR has the following anent Lord Lytton's reception of the deputation from the British Indian Association :

"Sir W. R. Mansfield's words should be compared with those reported as having been used by Lord Lytton on a recent occasion to a deputation representing the landed interest of Bengal, who came to represent to him the financial difficulties likely to arise from the depression of trade, the loss by exchange, and the Afghan War. The Viceroy replied to these representations somewhat in the same language that Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, is recorded to have used to the elders of Israel, when they implored for some relief from the burthen of taxation.

Imagine a Governor-General talking to the zemindars of Bengal on their noble, national duty to invade Afghanistan ! Imagine his appealing to their patriotism, calling the Afghan invasion a just, unavoidable (and with some caution), a hitherto successful war, and speaking to the Bengalese of the advantages to them of the brilliant and substantial successes ! As if these were not ignorance and intatuation enough, imagine the effect his words must have had when he went the length of threatening these subtle native gentlemen, who understand the subject rather better than he does, that the effect of their remonstances might even go so far as to bring about the deplorable result of making Russia stir up troubles in India ? When the elders of Palestine had received Rehoboam's answer, they went forth and raised the cry, "To your tents, O Israel !" and Lord Lytton's analogous answer may well excite a whisper in villages and bazaars, leading to events painful to think of. Thus we have our Zulu War in Africa, our Afghan War in India, our Burmah War in prospect, our discontent in India, our flippant and incompetent Governor-General insulting the native landholders, our distress increasing at home, our Berlin Treaty already a dead letter, our Parliament confessedly incapable of dealing with the circumstances, and the cloud therefrom darkening in whichever quarter we look."

THE WAILS of distress under the License Tax Act come from all parts of the country. We have over and over alluded to the oppressions committed under color of this Act in this city. The stories which reach our ears are simply heart-rending. Mr. Souttar is doing his best to mitigate oppression, but what can he, poor man, do ! It is the poorest of the poor, who suffer the most, and in the cases of these persons he is quite helpless. The assessees under the last two classes of the schedule are not served with any notice of assessment, the law has dispensed with such notice ; a general notice is stuck up at the Police stations, but the poor ignorant men do not see them ; the first time they learn their fate is when they receive a summons for payment, which includes not only the amount of the tax, but also fine and costs of notice ! Thus if the amount of the tax be Rs. 5, there is a fine of two rupees plus one rupee as costs. The poor men have no opportunity to appeal ; they must pay down the money or have the pleasure of seeing their goods and chattels seized. Mr. Souttar in some hard cases does stretch the law and give them a hearing, but he cannot do this in all cases. The oppressions in the Mofussil are ten-fold. There hearing is generally not allowed to the poor, who come under the last two classes of the schedule. Will nothing be done to redress the grievances of these poor tax-payers. In our opinion they should be exempted altogether.

THE HIGH COURT has issued the following circular :

CIRCULAR ORDER.

Issued by authority of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Civil

No 12, dated 31st March 1879.

The court desires that all District Judges and all Moonsiffs at out-stations will publicly impress upon Pleaders of all grades a sense of their responsibility to the courts in which they practise in the matter of accepting Wakalatnamahs from parties themselves or from persons professing to be authorised by special or general powers of Attorney to act on behalf of other persons.

2 The appointment of a Pleader on behalf of another person in any suit or proceeding in a Civil Court is an act such as can be performed only by a Mookhtar duly qualified and enrolled under Act XX of 1865, except in the cases provided for by clauses(a)and (c), Section 37, Act 1877. The acceptance by a Vakeel of a Wakalutnamah, except under the circumstances especially provided for, from any other person is in effect an abetment of an infringement of the law, and as such renders him liable to be dealt with for grave professional misconduct.

3. The Courts accept Wakalatnamahs on the responsibility of Pleaders. A Pleader accepting a Wakalatnamah from his client in person is bound to satisfy himself of his identity, and if it comes through a third party he is bound to see that the latter has authority entitling him to act.

4. The Judges and Moonsiffs above mentioned, after reading and explaining the foregoing observations, will record a proceeding setting forth that they have done so to which the Pleaders will be requested to attach their signature."

The High Court is right in insisting upon the due observance of professional etiquette on the part of vakils and mooktears. But why should parties be prohibited from transacting business with pleaders through such unpaid agents as relatives and friends? The Court would do well to clear up this point. We do not believe that the Court wishes to put down all private negociations with pleaders.

WE ARE afraid a second Kabul Campaign is inevitable. According to the *Pioneer* the terms offered to Yakub Khan include the permanent occupation of the Khyber Pass, the Kurram Valley and Peshin; and the surrender to the British Government of Kandahar, with sufficient territory to make the occupation self-supporting, is also embraced by the proposed settlement. On the other hand Yakub Khan seems determined to fight before he surrenders. The *Englishman's* special correspondent at Jellalabad states positively that Yakub Khan is strongly entrenched at Jagdalak with 16,000 men and forty guns, some of them 18 and 24-pounders, placed in commanding positions, and that he will, no doubt, do his best to give our troops a warm reception. In the meantime our troops it is said have received orders to march on Kabul. We see it stated that in the event of the general advance, now almost certain to take place within a few days, the 1st and 2nd Divisions are to be formed into an army corps under the command of Sir Sam Browne. General Maude will be advanced to the command of the 1st Division, and General Bright will take command of the 2nd Division, the 3rd Division practically non-existant remains so for the present, though extra troops may be sent up to strengthen the line of communication. Thus a second Kabul Campaign is inevitable. Does Sir John Strachey still stick to his original estimate of the cost of the Affghan war?

WE ARE glad to observe Mr. A. L. Venkataramana Puntulu Garu M. A and B. L. has been appointed by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham to act as Assistant Secretary in the Judicial and Legislative Department, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Scherlieb on other duties or until further orders. Mr. Garu was selected by Sir Walter Morgan to fill the responsible office of Assistant Registrar in the Madras High Court, and now he has been elevated to the Legislative Council. It is no small honor that has been conferred upon him, for the post which he has been called upon to fill, was once held by men like Mr. J. D. Mayne, Mr. P. O. Sullivan, and other eminent lawyers. Mr. Garu is a man of distinguished talents and abilities, and eminently deserves the honor bestowed upon him. His Grace the Governor is entitled to the thanks of theIndian community for thus giving a practical proof of his sincere desire for the advancement of educated and qualified natives.

AGAIN an attempt at the life of the Czar of Russia! It is wired from St. Pertersburgh, the perpetrator of the attempted assassination is one Juan Sokoloff, an employe in the Finance Department. Four shots were fired, but the Czar was untouched. Extraordinary enthusiasm and joy have been displayed by the people at the escape of His Majesty. An English writer once described Russian Government to be despotism tempered by assassinations. But what we cannot understand is that designs should be hatched against the life of Emperor Alexander, who is really a good and philanthropic man.

THE LONDON PAPERS publish a letter from Lord Chelmsford to the Secretary for War, dated February 9, asking that an officer of the rank of Major General should be sent out to South Africa without delay, and stating that he informed the Commander-in-Chief in June last that the strain of prolonged anxiety and exertion, physical and mental, was even then telling on him. The letter adds—"What I felt then I feel still more now," and goes on to say, that Sir Bartle Frere concurred in the representation. This means that Lord Chelmsford has tendered his resignation, but *quid nucs* say that the Ministry faithfully cling to Lord Chelmsford. They are not so kind to Sir Bartle Frere. We read that in a letter addressed to the High Commissioner Sir Michael Hicks Beach complains that the Home Government was not consulted upon the terms which Cetewayo had been called on to accept, and adds that "they have been unable to find in the documents, you have placed before them, that evidence of urgent necessity for immediate action which alone could justify you in taking, without their full knowledge and sanction, a course almost certain to result in a war which, as I had previously impressed upon you, every effort should have been used to avoid." This means that Sir Bartle will resign, and although his resignation is expected every moment, no authentic news has yet been received on the subject.

THE TIMES OF INDIA has the following :

We learn from home that the Indian Budget has been very badly received in London and has much alarmed the holders of Indian securities. People talk of insolvency, and say, that the loan by the British Government is clear proof of it. For if the war is Imperial why, they ask, should not England pay a full quota of the cost. If it be not Imperial, why does she lend India two mill ons sterling without interest if India is really solvent and able to pay her own debts. The only rational conclusion at which people arrive is that India cannot pay, and that though not bankrupt she is insolvent. As one good result of this loan, the Indian Budget will be discussed in May instead of in August, when one-half the House has gone grou-seshooting and the other is impatient to go and do likewise. The *Pall Mall* says India wants a new Minister of Finance, and we agree with it.

Yes, India wants a change. Take Sir John Strachey from India, and she will be relieved of an incubus. Lord Lytton will also breathe freely.

EVEN the *Times*, which has of late become as it were the bought slave of the Ministry, condemns the Government of India for the remission of the cotton duties. We quote the following from its leader on the last Indian Budget :

The import duties on cotton goods are, indeed, indefensible on principle; but how much is there in the financial system of India still less defensible? We absolutely maintain there an export duty on rice bringing in rather more than £500,000, and other small export duties on indigo and lac, making up a total of £600,000 received from duties on export. Every financier will admit that if there was any fund applicable to the reduction or abolition of duties, these export duties should have been first abolished; and the argumentative paragraphs which appear to have accompanied the Budget Resolutions in the *Official Gazette* at Calcutta will scarcely serve to disguise the motive of the choice that has been made. If it cannot be said with truth, as it will be said, that India has been sacrificed to Manchester, it may be asserted with perfect accuracy that the particular choice that has been made in the reduction of duties was inspired by regard to the complaints of Manchester first, and to the welfare of India afterwards.

But *cui bono*? The Ministry has succeeded in committing the House of Commons to the policy of the total abolition of the cotton duties.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

From Candahar seventeenth April news received from Girishk that all troops in Herat not belonging to that district are deserting to their homes. Zemindawar and other transhelmund districts quieter. Ferry at Girishk re-established.

A Syud of Kunar who has lately arrived at Peshawur as a travelling mendicant and intends to proceed towards India, makes the following statement ;—" The people of the Korungal tribe, who formerly belonged to the Katorcian of Sianposh Kafirs, but are now Muhammadans, lately attacked and set fire to the habitations of the Sianposh kafirs of the Neshal clan, and thereby destroyed nearly 700 people of the tribe. The Kafirs generally are now clamouring for revenge and are making preparations to attack and plunder the Muhammadans of Kunar. The Sianposh Kafirs have good opinion of the English authorities, and Christianity is being preached among them by *Padris*. It is hoped that a unmber of Kafirs proceed to Jalalabad to pay their respects to the officers of the English Government. The Kaffrs are ever annoyed by their Muhammadan neighbours.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
Moulvi Mohamud Shyak, Ghoruckpore	6	2	0
Moulvi Mohamud Muzhar, Cuttuck	13	8	0
Dr. Debendra Nath Roy, British Burmah	8	0	0
Deputy Commissioner Khasi and Jaintea Hills	3	0	0
V. N. Gopalieng r Esq., Hassan	4	0	0
H. H. Moharaja of Travancore	13	4	0
Dulputbhai Bhagobhai Esq., Ahmedabad	10	0	0
Monsukharam Suryaram Esq., Girgaum	20	0	0
Moharajkumar Harendra Krishore Sing Bahadoor Bettiah	17	4	0
Manager of late Rajah Dukhina Runjun Mookerjee, Bahadoor's state, Lucknow	13	4	0
Moulvi Dader Bakhs, Jajpore	13	4	0
Maharaj Kumar of Dinagepur	13	4	0
Kuar Deo Coomar Sing, Chaprah	20	0	0
Baboo Ghunesham Banerjee, Goomtee	15	0	0
,, Sree Nath Ghose, Noakhally	13	4	0
,, Chunder Coomar Das, Bood-Bood	13	4	0
,, Punch Currea Banerjee, Jhenida	5	0	0
,, Poorno Chunder Bhattacharjee, Dum Dum	13	4	0
,, Benod Lal Ghose, Bidge Budge	13	4	0
,, Nobin Chunder Pal, Garden Reach	13	4	0
,, Womes Chunder Roy, Sara	13	4	0
,, Heera Lal, Cawnpore	6	6	0
,, Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Berhampore	10	0	0
,, Jogessur Ghose, Sahebgunge	10	0	9
,, Judoo Nath Chatterjee, Krishnagore	13	4	0
,, Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Bogra	11	10	0
,, Hurry Chura Roy, Dinagepur	12	2	0

ERRATA.

For Baboo Chundi Narain Gangooly, Deoghur	13	4	0
Read Chandra Narayan Gupta, Deoghur	13	4	0
,, Soshee Voosun Mookerjee, Rungpore Rs.	13-4		
Read	15	8	0
For Secretary Beaulia Municipality Rs. 5 Read	5	8	0
For Balmokoond Dence Rs. 8-5 Read	3	5	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 16, 1879.

GENERAL.—Baboo Gunga Nund Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 26th March 1879, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 15th February last is cancelled.

Mr. W. R. Larminie Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th proximo, together with subsidiary leave for three days, under Section 24 (*a*) of the Code.

Mr. F. Wyer, Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, is appointed to act until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, *vice* Mr. W. R. Larminie.

Mr. J. C. Veasey, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra *vice* Mr. F. Wyer.

Moonshee Mujibar Rahman is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Shaik Abdoollah, or until further orders. Moonshee Majibar Rahman is posted to Behar in Patna.

Syed Wajid Hossen, temporary Sub-Deputy Collecto Patna, is transferred to Hajipore, in Muzufferpore.

Mr. A. W. Mackie, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

Mr. A. Manson Esq., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 8th instant.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, on leave, is posted to Noakholly for settlement duty.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

The following officers are appointed to act until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors :—

Mr. A. C. Tute. | Mr. G. Stevenson.
Mr. J. Nugent.

The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors :—

Mr. F. H. Harding. | Mr. C. M. W. Brett.
Mr. H. Savage.

Mr. C. D. Field, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders in the First Grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 9th instant, *vice* Mr. E. Grey.

Mr. W. F. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Captain H. M. Ramsay or until further orders.

The following Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police are re-appointed to act until further orders, as Assistant Superintendents of Police in the districts mentioned opposite their names, with effect from the 6th March last :—

Mr. H. S. Scharr, Burdwan — Mr. E.W. Payne Midnapore.

Mr. A. R. Wigram, probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Police of Patna, with effect from the 19th ultimo.

Baboo Har Kumar Roy, Moonsif of Sitakunda, in Chittagong, is appointed to be Moonsif of Satkaneah, in that district.

Baboo Padma Lochan Dass, Moonsif of Satkaneah, in Chittagong, is appointed to be Moonsif of Sitakunda, in that district.

Baboo Prosunno Kumar Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Advertisements.

PATNA AND GYA (STATE) RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE FIRST SECTION FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

On and after Monday the 21st April 1879 the first section of this Railway 28 miles including the Stations of Bankipur, Poonpoon, Masourhi, and Jehanabad, will be open to the Public for Passenger and Goods Traffic.

Trains will leave Bankipur at 11 A. M. and 5-30 P. M. daily for Jehanabad and intermediate stations, and Jehanabad at 7 A. M. and 1-45 P. M. for Bankipur and intermediate stations.

Pilgrims booked through to Jehanabad desirous of bathing in the River Poonpoon may break journey at that Station between Trains.

Further information can be obtained from the Traffic Inspector, Bankipur, or on application to undersigned.

By order.

W. MOWBRAY JOHNSTON.
Assistant Traffic Supdt.

Traffic Superintendent's Office.
Tirhoot Somastipur, April 15th 1879.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Reduction of Ferry charge.

On and from 15th instant the Ferry charge for all goods carried at special rates, such as jute, Tobacco, Food Grain and Salt will be reduced to 9 pie per maund.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Saidpur, 13th April, 1879. } By Order G. M. DRURY *Traffic Supdt.*

WANTED.

" Required present address of H. H. Rajah Poorna Chunder Roy, and Baboo Kistoo Lall Gosain, late of *Serampore*." Address T.

NOTICE.

Dr. M. M. Bose, M. D. L. R. C. P. &c,. can be consulted daily between 2 and 3 P. M. at 18, Mott's Lane, Wellington Square.

POLICE OFFICE NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that applications for passes under the Arms Act, or Police Act, also for Abkaree certificates, Bills of Health, &c., will be received in this Office only between the hours of 10-30 A. M. and 1 P. M.

All applications should be sent in *open* covers.—Passes will be ready for delivery at 3-30 P. M. each day.

Calcutta, 18th April 1879. } J. LAMBERT *Dy. Commissr. of Police.*

The Oriental Miscellany.

A monthly MAGAZINE published by Messrs. H. C. Ganguly & Co., 19, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Annual subscription Rs. 5.

NOTICE.

In the Press, and will shortly be out my comprehensive Key to " Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare."

RUSSICK LAUL SIRCAR.

Author of Keys to the University Entrance, Courses (English) for the years 1867, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, &c., Lethbridge's (Large) Selections, &c., &c. now residing at No. 19, Chassadhobapara Lane, Cossipore, via—Barranagore Post Office, in the North Suburbs of Calcutta.

" N. B. Caution. No communication to my address should be directed to the Cossipore Kassinath School with which I have dissolved all my connection, but to the address as given above."

CALCUTTA TO DARJEELING.

GOVERNMENT TONGA AND EXPRESS LUGGAGE SERVICE.

A service has been established in connection with the Northern Bengal State Railway on the following terms :—

Passengers.

Two Tongas each way daily are available on application to Mr. Spencer Robinson, Tonga Agent, Kurseong.

Each Tonga will take three passengers at the following rate :

Between Siliguri and Darjeeling ...	Rs. 25	each passenger.
Ditto ditto and Kurseong ...	„ 15	ditto.
Ditto Kurseong and Darjeeling ...	„ 10	ditto.

Each passenger will be allowed 12 seers of personal luggage on condition that it can be placed in the box under the seat. A passenger paying single fare will on no account be allowed to take more than the allowance of 12 seers.

When available special Tongas for not more than two persons can be engaged for Rs. 60, and the following amount of luggage allowed:—

If one passenger travels ...	Mds.	3
„ two passengers travel ...	...	1½

Passengers are allowed to halt at Kurseong for 16 hours; if the Tonga is detained for more than that time, a charge of Rs. 2 per hour will be levied.

To meet the convenience of travellers who wish to send their luggage ahead of them, a pony baggage cart will leave Siliguri station and Darjeeling daily at 10 A.M.

Packages sent as " Express Luggage " must not exceed one maund in weight; they may be expected to be taken between Darjeeling and Calcutta in 50 hours and are charged for at the rate of Rs. 5-11 per maund.

" Express Luggage " from Siliguri to Darjeeling will be taken at Rs. 4-8 per maund. Packages can be booked through as " Express Luggage " and paid for at Sealdah, Siliguri, Kurseong and Darjeeling.

When baggage carts are available, a whole cart may be hired at the following rates, the full load being 8 maunds, and each passenger taken at 1½ maunds.

Between Siliguri and Darjeeling ...	Rs.	35
Ditto ditto and Kurseong ...	...	21
Ditto Kurseong and Darjeeling ...	...	14

All complaints to be made to the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpore, until 1st June; Kurseong, from June to 1st December.

J. G. LINDSAY, LIEUT. COL. R.E.
Engineer-in-Chief.

Saidpur the 25th March, 29.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY

BEING A GUIDE TO FORTUNE FOR EVERY BODY. Containing, the Most Essential Rules and Practical Hints and Suggestions for success in Life, and directing the Ways and Means—How to Earn, Save, Invest and Increase Money, and BE WEALTHY.

Price Rs. 2. with Postage, Rs. 2-4.

LEWIS & Co.

2, *Old Court House Corner, Calcutta.*

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

STEAM COAL.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Engineer-in-Chief Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur, up to noon on the 15th May 1879, for the supply of 7200 Tons of Steam Coal.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a sample of not less than 5 cwts. in bags distinctly marked with the Contractor's name.

Delivery to be given at the rate of 1200 Tons per month, commencing from 1st August 1879, on the banks of the Ganges at Sara Station, and the coal to be stacked at any point selected by the Locomotive Superintendent within 300 yds. of the river.

The Contract to be completed in full by the 31st of January 1880.

Any coal inferior to sample will be rejected.

The coal will be taken over at Sara, by measurement at the rate of 45 Cub. ft. to the Ton. All dust and small coal in excess of 5 per cent. of each consignment will be rejected.

Tenders must specify the price per ton delivered as directed at Sara.

Payment will be made on the presentation of bills less a deduction of 5 per cent., which will be retained as security for a due fulfilment of the contract.

Tenders will be opened at 1 P. M. on the 15th of May 1879.

Covers to be superscribed " Tender for Steam Coal" and addressed to, Engineer-in-Chief N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur.

The lowest, or any Tender, will not necessarily be accepted.

S. FINNEY C. E.
For Engineer-in-Chief.

SUIT No. 7 OF 1878.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

in Bengal.

Ordinary Original.

Civil Jurisdiction.

Shamlall Mullick of No. 6 Hurropersaud Day's Lane in the Town of Calcutta Assistant to Messieurs Moran and Company.

—AGAINST—

Monemohiney Dassee of No. 6 Hurropersaud Day's Lane aforesaid widow of Denobundo Mullick deceased Manick Lall Mullick of the same place without employment, Nursinglall Mullick of No. 6 Sobaram Bysack's 2nd Lane, Colootollah in Calcutta aforesaid cashier to Messieurs Sehoene-Kilburn and Company Punnalall Mullick of No. 6 Hurropersaud Day's Lane aforesaid without employment. Aushootosh Mullick of the same place an infant of the age of six years or thereabouts and Tarruck Nath Mullick of the same place also an infant of the age of four years or thereabouts.

To be peremptorily sold by Charles Thomas Davis Esq. the Commissioner of partition appointed in the above cause at his chambers in the Lower floor of the Court House on Saturday the tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit on the sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight the following property either in one lot or four several lots as described below as may suit intending purchasers.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece of Garden land or ground containing by estimation Three Biggahs fourteen cottahs six chuttacks and thirty-six square feet more or less, situate lying and being at No. 55 Narcoledangah Road in the Suburbs of Calcutta being the Northern portion of the Garden land as marked on the plan lot No. A. and being portion of holding No. 165 Grand Division 3 Sub-Division 12 in Mouza Narcoledangah in Dehee Punchannogram and bounded as follows on the north by the public drain, and the property of Bhuggobutty Churn Biswas and others, on the south by the lot No. 7 hereinafter mentioned on the east by the property of late Hurrolall Mitter and on the west by the Road called Narcoledangah Road.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of Garden land or ground containing by estimation three Biggahs Eleven Cattahs Six Chittacks and Thirty square feet more or less situate lying and being No 35 Narcoledangah Road in the suburbs of Calcutta being portion of the Garden land as marked in the plan lot No. B. and portion of the holding No. 165 Grand Division 3 Sub-Division 12 in Mouza Narcoledangah in Dehee Punchannogram and bounded as follows on the North by the lot No. 6 herein before mentioned on the South by lot No. 8 hereinafter mentioned on the East by the property of late Hurro Lall Mitter, and on the West by the Road called Narcoledangah Road.

Lot. No. 3.—All that piece of Garden land or ground containing by estimation Five Biggahs Eleven Cottahs Three Chittacks and two square feet more or less situate lying and being No. 32 Narcoledangah Road in the suburbs of the Town of Calcutta being portion of the Garden land as marked in the plan lot No. C. and being of the holding No. 165 Grand Division 3 Sub-Division 12 in Mouza Narcoledangah in the Deehee Punchannogram and bounded as follows on the North by the lot No. 7 hereinbefore mentioned on the South by the lot No. 9 hereinafter mentioned on the East by the property of the late Hurro Lall Mitter, and Juddoo Nath Ghose, and public Lane called Susteetollah Lane and on the West by the Road called Narcoledangah Road.

Lot. No. 4.—All that piece of Garden land or ground containing by Estimation Three Biggahs Four Cattahs and Fourteen Square feet more or less situate lying and being at No. 35 Narcoledangah Road in the suburbs of the Town of Calcutta being portion of Garden land as marked in lot No. D. and being portion of the holding No. 165 Grand Division 3 Sub-Division 12 in Mouza Narcoledangah in Deehee Punchannogram and bounded as follows on the North by the lot No. 8 hereinbefore mentioned on the South partly by the property of Fakeer Chand Banerjee, and partly by the property of Abdool Khansamah on the East by the lane called Sasteetollah Lane and on the West by the Road called Narcoledangah Road.

The conditions of the sale and abstract of Title may be seen on application to Mr. Davis at the Court House or to Mr. Richard Rutter Plaintiff's Attorney at his Office No. 10 Hasting's Street in Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

BOSE PRESS.

No. 309, *Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,*

Undertakes to execute printing works in English, Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.

G. C. BOSE & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors.*

A REWARD OF Rs. 100.

To be given to any one furnishing information leading to the recovery of the following articles stolen from the Burdwan Rajbati.

A Gold Lever Hunting Watch No. 46694 by J. W. Benson, Ludgate Hill, London.

A gold guard chain attached to the above.

LALA BUN BEHARI KUPID,
9th April 1879. Dewan-i-Raj Burdwan.

NOTICE.

WANTED a Sub-Overseer for the Julpigoori District Road Cess Department, salary Rs. 52 per mensem including allowances. None need apply who has not passed the P. W. D., Sub-Overseer's Examination, and has not had at least two years' practical experience in the P. W. Department.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which would not be returned, should reach the undersigned, within the 25th April 1879.

(Sd.) PREONATH BANERJEE,
Vice-Chairman, D. R. C., Julpigoori.

BEST SETARAMPORE.

COKE AND COAL.

Pure Coke, not watered nor adulterated with burnt coal. Per maund ... ... As. 8
Burnt Coal, not watered 7¼

Cooly and cart hire to purchaser's house 7 to 12 as. according to distance. A cart carries 20 mds. Smaller quantities may be bought, but the cartage will be the same.

W. L. ATKINSON & CO.,
5, Old Court House Street.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN LONDON
About June next,

THE STATESMAN.

A new weekly paper devoted to the discussion of political questions, and especially to a consideration of the economic and administrative reforms, called for by the present condition of India and our relations with that Empire. The Journal will be a high class periodical, published in London, in correspondence with the Statesman and Friend of India in Calcutta.

The idea is to establish in London, a weekly organ of advanced Liberalism, conducted by gentlemen whose interest in Indian affairs is paramount, by the circumstance of their connection with the country, and exact knowledge of its affairs and administration.

But though India will be its speciality, the paper that we propose to establish, will not be exclusively Indian, but will deal with the whole range of English politics, domestic as well as foreign, insular as well as Imperial. Social questions and current literature will also receive their due share of regard therein. What we aim at, is a high class Liberal paper with an Indian *specialite*, interested in all matters in which the nation at large is interested, discussing them in the light of advanced Liberal principles, and accepting as the expression of our policy, the old Liberal sentiment—"The cause of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world."

Our hope is to awaken by means of this paper, a deeper interest in India and a higher sense of our responsibilities as its rulers, than unhappily at present exist; and to do this, by floating Indian affairs into public notice, on the strength of the Imperial and domestic interest which they so vitally affect.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE, INCLUDING POSTAGE TO INDIA, Rs. 10 A YEAR.

Intending Subscribers will be good enough to send their names, addresses, and subcripti ns,to Mr. Knight "Statesman Office," Colcutta.

"STATESMAN AND FRIFND OF INDIA" OFFICE,
Calcutta, 2nd April 1879.

NOTICE.

Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE.

Special reduced rate for Rice and Paddy.

On and from 25th March 1879, Rice and Paddy in consignments of 200 Maunds and above, will be carried over this line for distance over 70 miles at a reduced rate of 4 pie per Maund per mile, with an addition of one anna per Maund as Ferry charge.

The Eastern Bengal Railway rate is 2 annas per Maund from Damookdia to Calcutta with usual loading charge.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office
Saidpur 25th March, 1879.

WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR PILES.

An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Sen's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machooabazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjea, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgnt need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10*th January* 1879.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 *grains per Rupee or Rs.* 24 *per Tolah.*
Postage 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF
HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32	36, each
Price of Piping per foot ...	As.	...	12,	Re. 1	...	...	1-4
Gallons Water, Per minute ...		4,	6,	8,	10	12,	13, 15.

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
	Rs. 40,	55,	65,	75 each.
Price of Piping for do.	Re. 1,	1,	1-8,	1-8 p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift,, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet India-Rubber Suction Hose ... ... Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25'2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose .... Rs. 260 0

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each.

Watering Carts, Patent Watering Cart, mounted on Iron Wheels, to carry 95 Gallons .... Rs. 275 0

Patent Watering Cart, with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached ..... „ 350 0

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank, with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose, &c. „ 575 0

Fire Engine No. 214, complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose. &c. .... „ 800 0

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also in stock Garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Aquajects in Pail, Improved Water Barrows, Fountain Jets, and all kinds of Garden implements and Tools.

10 per cent Discount off the above prices for Cash.

To be ready by 15th April.

THE NEW STAMP ACT WITH

Copious notes, a complete digest of English and Indian cases, comparative Tables of sections and Nos., a chronological Table of stamp laws, Introduction, four Tables of stamp-duties, seven appendices containing objects and Reason, speeches, Rules &c., and Index.

By Baldeo Prasad, High Court Pleader, Sitapur (Oudh.)

Cash Price Rs. 3, postage as 3. Apply to—Messrs Brown &co., Calcutta: Messrs. Narayen &co. Bombay: Manager, Legal companion, Serampore: Head Master Kaistha Pathshala, Allahabad; to the compiler

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NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Extension to the River Teesta.

Subject to the inspection and approval of the Consulting Engineer the extension from Rungpore to Kawnia, on the right bank of the Teesta, will be opened for Passenger and goods Traffic early in May next.

J. G. LINDSAY LT. COL. R. E.
Engineer-in-chief.

Parasara Samhita with Bengali translation and Glossary by Jagganmohana Tarkalankar, price 1-8.

KEDARNATH BANERJI.
15, *Bosepara Lane, Calcutta.*

FEVER MIXTURE

Cures the worst forms of

MALARIOUS FEVER.
REMITTENT FEVER.
INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Ague.

This mixture is largely used in Calcutta and the surrounding districts and never fails to effect a radical cure of any of the above Fevers, even in the worst cases, if proper attention be paid to the instructions accompanying each bottle.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-2 @ 1-8.

For convenience of transit by post, this mixture is made in a *concentrated* form with clear instructions for diluting. It is particularly recommended to tea planters, missionaries, and others residing in the interior, both on account of its admirable properties, as a curative and preventative Agent and of its extreme cheapness. A large sized bottle of concentrated mixture will make *one quart* of Fever Mixture.

Per bottle, Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

Sold only by J. CORFIELD & Co.

SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Corfield's Spleen Mixture has a very large sale in lower Bengal, and is approved by numerovs Medfcal men who are constantly prescribing it.

A few doses are sufficient to reduce an enlargement, and if the mixture be persevered in for a short time, it will effect a permanent cure.

Per bottle Re. 1-0 @ 1-8.

This mixture is also made in a concentrated form for convenience of transit by post.

Full directions in English and Bengali accompany each bottle.

Extract of Bael for Dysentery, Diarhœa, &c.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 @ 2-8.

AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.

An absolute specific for Influenza or cold in the head.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 @ 2-8.

Quinine & Iron Tonic.

The best medicine to take after fever or any other debilitating disease. It excites the appetite and puts the patient in strength in an incredibly short space of time.

per bottle Rs. 2.

J. CORFIELD & Co.
CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & F.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003,580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,868 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.
General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, where all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2 packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St, Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy. writes :

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS. Subordinate Judge.
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta,

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully, RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

THE MATERIA MEDICA OF THE HINDUS.

By Udoychand Dutt Civil Medical Officer, with a glossary of Indian plants by George King Esq., M. B. F. L. S., Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden, and the author; P. P. 370, Price Rs. 6.

A work which should be in the hands of every European physician in India, and which from its intrinsic value should find a place in every medical and pharmaceutical Library.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

The information conveyed is very interesting not only to those numerous members of our profession, who may be practising in India, but also to the cultivators of therapeutical knowledge throughout the world.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

This is the most interesting work on the Materia Medica of India, as yet published in the English language, and will be welcomed by all students of the history of Medicine.—*Dr. Birdwood in the Academy.*

Fills up a gap in the English Medical Literature of India.—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

The combined work of Dr. Dutt and Dr. King has produced a most valuable contribution to the Botanical Science of the world.—*Calcutta Review.*

If Babu Udoychand Dutt is disappointed in the circulation of his work it will not be for want of a worthy design or of any of the qualities necessary to its successful accomplishment, but of a class of appreciative readers, sufficiently large to give his labours usefulness of the high order at which he aims.—*Englishman*

It is a very valuable work and I am delighted to see a Hindu scholar throwing so much light on a most important but little known branch of Sanskrit learning.—*Professor E. B. Cowell.*

Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.—Calcutta.

TIMEPIECES.

22 inches Rs. 58. Rs. 175. in morocco case. 22 inches Rs. 58

Packing for each Rs. 2 extra.

Prices less 10 per cent., discount for cash with order.

The Globe Timepiece.

The latest Novelty in Horological Machines.

This interesting and useful Timepiece will well repay inspection. In appearance it is a small Globe, richly mounted in Gilt Ormolu. The highly finished Lever works are concealed in the Globe, which revolves diurnally, as the Earth does on its axis. In addition to local time, the Clock will show the time at any given place on the Earth's surface, and also those portions of the Earth which are in the night, and those in the day.

The Patent Illuminated Lamp Timepiece.

Which shows the Time at Night as well as by Day.

This elegant novelty, which we have just introduced largely into our extensive stock, offers the following advantages :—

The Time can be as distinctly seen by night as by day, and the value of the oil consumed if kept burning all night is less than four annas per week.

The movement is of the best kind, known under the name of horizontal movement, works on four jewels, and is carefully and well finished.

The Clock may be placed or carried in any position without disarranging or stopping the movement. The Hand or Indicator is stationary ; the Platform on which the Globe rests revolves by means of a rod, which passes through the Tube held by the Figure, and in the Column through the centre, and is turned by the movement at the base of the Figure or Column. The Clock need only be wound up once a week.

Illustrated Catalogues post free.

HAMILTON & Co.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
8, *Old Court House Street, Calcutta.*

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA
OR
PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.

A large supply of Homœopathic.
PHIAL S. & CORK S.
From London—Per "S. S. *Queen Victoria.*"

To be had at DATTA'S Laboratory.

HOMŒOPATHIC

No. 312, Chitpore Road ; Battalah, Calcutta,

☞ *Illustrated Price list free on application ; postage ½ anna.* Terms Easy. Cash.

B. K. DATTA,—Homœo. Practitioner.

TO LET.

Premises No. 25, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
" " 5, Do. do. do.
Apply to *Printer*

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE LATE RAJA DEGUMBER MITTER C. S. I.

ANOTHER star of the first magnitude has passed away from the Indian horizon! Rajah Degumber Mitter C. S. I. is dead! Possessed of an iron constitution he knew not what ailment was. He used to say that he never had a loose stool or hot skin. Always hardy he knew well the art of preserving health. Even in his pleasures there were method and moderation. About five years ago he was, however, seized with a nervous complaint, which affected both his body and mind. He wasted away and his mind began to wander. He lost control over his memory, and he was sometimes so much oppressed with the fitfulness of this faculty that if he forgot the name of a person or place, he would send a messenger to some friend or other even at dead of night and from a distance of miles to know that name. After careful treatment, chiefly homœopathic, he recovered from this illness, though his recovery was not complete. He was a spiritualist by faith, and he invoked the aid of spiritual philosophy for the preservation of his health. He practised deep breathing for a stated time every day, and used to say that by the concentration of his mind upon the seat of any complaint he derived much relief. Notwithstanding all the care he took his health latterly was not good; he was a slave of routine, and routine contributed to his health. A change, however, came over him from the beginning of this year. Whether it was the complications in the management of a new estate, which he had recently purchased from the Morrells, and the ryots of which are notorious for recusant spirit, or from a natural decay of his constitution, his mind seemed to be oppressed and his body laden with disease. First he had an attack of cold and cough, then a slow consuming fever, which he would not at first recognize or mind much, next discharge of blood from the throat, and lastly diarrhœa, which carried him off. Until within three weeks of his approaching dissolution he was not aware of the gravity of his situation. Although he was rapidly thinning away, and his appetite had considerably diminished, he followed the routine of his life as usual. It was only lately he placed himself under regular treatment, but the seeds of the fell disease had taken root. He was now conscious of his approaching end; his last words to the writer were—"my time is come, take care of your health!" Being a spiritualist he did not fear death; he looked upon death as the gate to a higher and better world, where those who had been here would meet again. His soul winged its way yesterday at 7-30 A. M. He was about 63 years of age.

Raja Degumber Mitter was a self-made man. He came from the stock of the Konnughur Mitters, but he was reared up at his maternal uncle's house at Shambazar in this city. He laid the foundations of his education in the Hindu College and formed one of the third batch of the *Alumni* of that College, the first being composed of Tarachand Chuckerbutty, Kasiprsad Ghosh, Abinashchunder Gangooly and others, and the second of Krishnamohun Banerjea, Russickkrishna Mullick, Huruchunder Ghose, Radhanath Sickdar, and others. The will-power was strongly developed in Degumber from early youth. He would do whatever he liked. Although very attentive to his studies, he was equally fond of sport, and so he walked about, jumped about, played about with the utmost freedom. It was this exercise in early youth which made him so hardy in early life. When he left the College he was well grounded in English literature, mathematics, and metaphysics. He first entered the Government service as an Ameen, and worked for some years under we believe Mr. Russell, the Collector of Moorshedabad. Mr. Russell was an Indian Nabob of the olden type, did very little work himself, and as he found Degumber very intelligent and useful he left almost the whole work of his office to him. It was here Degumber laid the basis of that accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the revenue system for which he afterwards became famous. But he did not remain long in this office. He was invited by the family of Raja Kissennath to be his private tutor. He accepted the post, and on Kissennath's attaining majority he became practically the manager of his vast estates. Raja Kissennath presented his old tutor the munificient sum of a lakh of rupees as a reward of his services. With this lakh of rupees in hand Degumber launched upon business to try his fortune. He turned his attention to indigo planting, to silk filature, and to stock jobbing successively, but in all these branches of business he lost his fortune with the same rapidity with which he made it. In indigo and silk he had formidable competitors in Messrs. Watson and Co., but he succeeded in pulling well with them. A shrewd man of business Degumber studied minutely whatever branch of business he undertook and became at once an expert in it. But the race is not always to the quick nor the battle to the strong. He had repeated reverses in business till he resolved to wash his hands off and to invest whatever he had in zemandari estates. He first purchased the estate Khari in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, which ultimately proved a very lucky bargain. Without any patrimony worth the name he gradually acquired landed property, which now yields an annual income of about three-fourths of a lac of rupees. His estates lie in four districts, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Backergunge, and Cuttack. The secret of his success as a zemindar lay in his thorough personal supervision of all matters connected with the management of his estates. He is a large Sunderbun grantee, and all the works executed in the grants were done under his personal superintendance. Until the last few years he used to visit his estates frequently and to attend to the developement of their resources. Although not a lawyer by profession he was one by instinct, and the sight was not unfrequent in the courts of the 24-Pergunnahs that while he paid for a counsel, attorney or pleader as his advocate in a suit, he would with the permission of the court argue out his own case, and carry it to a successful issue. Degumber was a rare example of Young Bengal, spouting Shakespeare and Bacon, and at the same time turning out a thoroughly practical and successful Zemindar. He was tenacious of his own rights, but at the same time he was not hard upon his tenantry. He would take the uttermost farthing, which the law gave him, but he would not kill the goose which lay the golden eggs.

Degumber was early inducted into public life. Whilst yet in his teens he was thrown into the coterie of the illustrious Dwarkanath Tagore, which afterwards proved a nursery of the leading minds of Bengal. The Tagores have been the intellectual leaders of Bengal from the time of the resuscitation of the national life under the auspices of British rule and civilization, and Degumber by his close and intimate association with the Tagores became one of them in habit, thought, and spirit. He learnt politics at the feet of Dwarkanath Tagore; he was a personal friend and coadjutor of both Prossunno Coomar and Romanath Tagore; for two days in the week he had a fixed place at the splendid table of the former, and he was the right-hand man of the latter in all councils on public matters; he was the bosom friend of Gopallal Tagore, whose son the munificent Kallykissen entertained towards him almost filial regard. On the establishment of the British Indian Association Degumber was its first Assistant Secretary, of which he ultimately became the honored President. In early life he mixed more with the non-official than with the official Europeans. He was familiar with the Gordons and the Calders, the Stocquelors and the Hurrys, and took an active part with them in the political warfare of the day. He generally fought unseen, for he did not like to push himself forward. He was a most intelligent and active member of the Committee of the British Indian Association, and his varied experience lent much weight to his counsels, but he rarely at the time we refer to came to the fore. His first apperance in public was in connection with the so-called Black Act Meeting of 1856. There were four Mitter speakers at that meeting, of whom he was dubbed No. I. by Mr. Cobb Hurry. In 1864 we believe he was returned by the British Indian Association on the invitation of Government as its representative in the Epidemic Fever Commission, and from that time his talents and abilities became known to Government. They were soon after enlisted in the Legislative Council of Bengal. He had been previously appointed a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate for Calcutta and a visitor of the Wards' Institution. Indeed, from this time his services were often pressed into requisition for this Committee and that by Government. He was nominated to the Bengal Council by the three Lieutenant Governors of Bengal successively, by Sir Cecil Beadon, Sir William Grey, and Sir George Campbell, all of whom considered him a most useful and valuable councillor. If he had lived, he would have probably been honored with a seat in the Vice-regal Council. In consideration of his distinguished public services he was made a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1876 and honored with the title of Raja in 1877.

Raja Degumber Mitter was a man, whose superior intellect could not but leave a deep impress upon the age in which he lived. It would be difficult to enumerate the public measures for the last fifteen years, which did not receive important amendments under the influence of his advice given through the medium of the British Indian Association, the Bengal Council, or this or that Committee on which he served. We have already stated that he was appointed in 1864 a member of the Epidemic Fever Commission. His clear intellect at once saw that the doctors were pursuing a wrong course in essaying to trace the cause of the disease. It was neither the trees nor the tanks nor the rice-fields, which had given birth to the malady. He laid his hand upon the right place, and said that the fever being of an endemic character and also of the same type, which had decimated Gour and Cossim Bazar in times past, cannot be new, and that it must have originated from the same cause that had produced the disease in those towns. Accordingly he held that it was sub-soil humidity, however caused, which lay at the root of the disease. His faith in this theory increased with the increase of years, and he spared neither trouble nor money to commend it to the public. He deputed men at his own expense to the afflicted villages to report on their drainage out-lets, to prepare survey plans, and to compile histories of their sanitary condition past and present. A man of a somewhat sanguine temperament he could not brook the apathy with which the Go-

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vernment regarded the question of fever mortality in Bengal. He used to say that while the Government spent twelve millions of money on soldiers' barracks for the sake of the health of the European soldier, it could not expend one thousandth part of that sum for the salvation of the lives of the Queen's lieges in India, and that our Government claimed a character for benevolence, paternal solicitude for the welfare of the people, for Christian charity! Off and on he discussed the question of the causes of the epidemic fever with officials and non-officials, Europeans and Natives alike, and by iterations and perseverance, he succeeded in extorting the acceptance of his theory. He wrote a series of articles on the subject in this paper, which he reprinted in pamphlet form, and which were received with much favour. He had the satisfaction to see his theory embraced with open arms by the doctors, who had hitherto shewn it a cold shoulder. The Government also accepted this theory and recognized it in a legislative enactment, we mean the Embankment Act, and also issued instructions for its practical enforcement in towns and municipalities. If Raja Degumber had done nothing else, the service, which he thus rendered to the cause of humanity, would enshrine his name in the memory of his countrymen. In the Orissa Famine of 1866 he zealously co-operated with Government in devising measures of relief. He possessed estates in Cuttack, and was thus in a position to obtain accurate information regarding the condition of the people in the famine-stricken districts. And his first-hand information seemed to embarass Government sometimes. In order to utilize him the Government appointed him a member of the Executive Committee of the Orissa Famine, to which he rendered invaluable services. In other public matters his services were also conspicuous. In 1862 or thereabout the Government of India invited the co-operation of the British Indian Association in the amendment of the Income tax Act of 1860; Sir Henry Harrington was the representative of Government, and the Association was asked to nominate two members for conference and it returned Maharaja Romanath Tagore and Raja Degumber Mitter. The subsequent amendment of the Act was materially based upon the suggestions made by the delegates of the British Indian Association. Raja Degumber was the *de facto* author of the Road Cess scheme. He was the nominee of the British Indian Association to the Road Cess Committee, appointed by Government and although he was strongly opposed to the principle of the Road Cess, he considered it his duty as a loyal subject to render every assistance in his power to the easy collection of the cess. If the Road Cess scheme is a self-acting one, the merit and credit of dvising it belonged to the late Raja Degumber Mitter. It was somewhat modified in details by Mr. Schalch, but the main design was his. In the Legislative Council his practical common sense and intimate knowledge of the country were conspicuous in the many suggestions he offered. He took an active part in shaping the Embankment Act. The great bone of contention in connection with the Em bankment Bill was the distinction made between public and private embankments; this distinction was recognized in theory, but not unfrequently disregarded in practice. The steady opposition, which he and his colleague Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore offered, extorted from Mr. Schalch, the member in charge of the bill, the schedule of public embankments maintained at the expense of the State, which has once for all settled the difficulty. Raja Degumber also fought hard against Sir William Grey's Irrigation and Drainage Bill. In order to root out the epidemic fever some officials conceived the scheme of combining agricultural improvement with sanitation by irrigation. Raja Degumber in a thoroughly practical speech pointed out that what might contribute to agricultural improvement would not necessarily contribute to sanitary improvement. Agricultural improvement would require the supply of water, but sanitary improvement would require the draining out of water. Sir William was convinced of his logic, and abandoned the general scheme, and substituted in lieu of it a project of agricultural improvement by the reclamation of the Dancooni beel in the district of Hooghly. By his determined opposition to the original scheme he saved considerable public money and much private suffering. In the renewal of the thirty years' settlement of Orissa after the famine of 1866 he took an active part. The Government was not quite disposed to continue the settlement without an increase of the assessment, but he showed by irrefragable facts and logic that if any measure could resuscitate the miserable peole of Orissa, it was the continuance of the settlement on the original basis, and the Government accepted his recommendation. Experience has had shewn that the measure proved a boon to Orissa. He was a most intelligent advocate of the Permanent Settlement. His speeches at the Anti-Road-Cess Meeting to petiton Parliament was one of the ablest vindications of the advantages of the Permanent Settlement. He showed that the loss to the State by the fixation of the revenue in perpetuity was much less compared with the gain to the community at large. Raja Degumber was neither a ready nor an eloquent speaker, but he was always compact, sensible, and practical. Latterly it fell to his lot to speak at almost every public meeting held by the Native community of Calcutta, and whatever he said was generally to the point and logical. He was not a man of imagination; he cherished no sentiment; he always went straight to his task, and he delighted in reasoning out on well-ascertained facts. He was a man of strong determination, and till he was unnerved by his illness about five years ago, he would not allow any personal considerations to sway his judgment. As an example of his boldness and firmness we might mention the movement he made almost alone and unassisted against Mr. Latour the then Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, for his judicial bias. Others would have shrunk from such a hazardous task, but nothing daunted he impeached the Judge before Government in an ably drawn-up memorial. He had fixed ideas on almost every public question. Although a mouth-piece of the educated natives he would not always fall in with the general run of educated native opinion on such questions. For instance, while the educated natives were to a man opposed to the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, he supported it, because he had no faith in the Native princes and no sympathy for the cry of Native Government as a national institution. He was a thorough-going utilitarian, and made the greatest good of the greatest number his motto, and as he felt that the British Government followed that principle, he considered the substitution of that Government for a Native administration tantamount to the redemption of a whole population. His sympathies were republican, but at the same time he did not care much for representative institutions in this country. In this respect he was often at variance with his educated countrymen. In matters of religion and social intercourse he was catholic and cosmopolitan in his views. To him the old Hindu and Mohamedan, the Christian convert, the Brahmo, and the England-returned Indian were equally welcome. His sympathies were, however, entirely conservative on the subject of female emancipation and improvement. It was his cherished conviction that the Hindu women under the present system of moral culture possessed far greater virtues than they would possess under the modern system of improvement. If the object of female education, he used to say, was to make the house-hold happy, there was far greater happiness in the Hindu home under the old than under the new system. Nevertheless he did not refuse aid to female schools. He was a staunch advocate of the Freedom of the Press, and held that the best vindication of the paramountcy of the British Power in the East was the concession of this privilege to the people of this country, and he was deeply grieved when Lord Lytton's Press Act was passed. He greatly valued the pilgrimage of Indian youths to the temples of knowledge in Europe and America, and as a proof of his own earnestness in the matter he sent to England his only son, Babu Grish Chunder Mitter, alas! now no more, for the completion of his education. Being in the front-rank of the community his purse was as a matter of course open to works of public usefulness, but the greatest and most useful charity which he founded was the maintenance of about 80 poor students whom he gave their "daily bread." We hope this dispensation will be continued. He was one of the Honorary Secretaries to the Native Committee of the District Charitable Society in which he contributed a fund called after his name, the proceeds of which are applied to the support of some twenty poor persons per month. His private charity to distressed relatives, friends and defendants, was also large.

Brief and hurried as the foregoing review is we hope its imperfections will be overlooked for the reason that it has been written while the writer has been under a heavy load of personal grief. The salient points in the career of the great departed are, however, well-known to our readers, both European and Native, and we hope they will fill in the hiatus which they may discover in our defective outline. Need we say that Raja Degumber has left an example, which our educated countrymen will do well to ponder ever? The architect of his own fortune and fame, he rose by the sheer dint of his own talents and abilities. He began life as an Ameen in the service of Government and ended it as the honored chief of the first political body in India. His death is a serious loss to the Indian community; it has caused a chasm which cannot be easily filled up. Take him all in all we shall not look upon his like again.

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